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YEARBOOK OF FOREST PRODUCTS STATISTICS, 1954

Text in English, French, and Spanish, tables in English and French. 153 pages, map, diagrams. $2.50 12s. 6d.

This yearbook, the eighth in the series, contains official information from more than 110 countries and territories on production and trade for roundwood, processed wood, wood pulp, newsprint, paper and paperboard, and fiberboard, as well as a summary of world trade. A new table dealing with production and trade of minor forest products, has been introduced in this issue, and the table on land and forest areas has been adjusted according to the findings of the second World Forest Inventory, carried out by FAO in 1953. For the first time too it has been possible to include a table of the estimated world production of different forest products.

REPORT ON THE 1950 WORLD CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE $2.00 10s.

FAO is publishing the first of a series of three volumes which will make up, it is hoped, a comprehensive survey of the world's agricultural resources. The world census covers 63.6 percent of the total land area of the globe — it excludes the U.S.S.R. and China — and includes countries and territories with two-thirds of the world's population. The census is intended to give an over-all inventory of the world's agricultural resources. It will show how the world's land is apportioned between various forms of agricultural production, it will give some indication of the social forms under which the world's farmers are exploiting their land, and it will provide basic information for planning what should be done, and where, to raise world production and to improve the agrarian structure.

The publication of the report starts with Part II - CENSUS RESULTS BY COUNTRIES - which has been designed as a loose-leaf volume to which additions will be made as further results become available.

The first instalment includes the census results of 32 countries and territories ; the complete publication will contain the census results of about 100 countries in a compact, and, as far as possible, unified form.

REPORT ON THE 1950 WORLD CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE - Part II will appear in English, French, and Spanish editions. *(In press)*

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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
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Vol. IV, No. 2 February 1955

NOTE ON NATIONAL INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION[1]

by M.I. KLAYMAN

Differences in Statistical Methodology between International and National Indices

At present, 32 countries are known to calculate and publish regularly national indices of the volume of agricultural production. Despite differences in purposes and methods, one principal objective is common to international and national indices; the unduplicated measurement of total net output derived from domestic resources. The calculation of both types of indices of production is based on the principle that what is to be counted is end-use output, not intermediate output that goes into the production of other agricultural products.

Although the objective aimed at by both international and national indices is the same, there are many variations in the methods of achieving it. One of the main purposes of the international index series is the making of international comparisons both of the volume and trend of agricultural production in different countries. This necessitates the use of uniform weights either on a global or regional basis, based on averages of global or regional data. National indices are calculated primarily to measure annual or periodic changes in the volume of agricultural production. They are based exclusively on national data. For some countries, therefore, there can be substantial differences in the price weights of the international indices based on international price relationships and in the price weights of the national indices based on national price relationships. For example, the international price relationship of a metric ton of potatoes to wheat in the prewar period was 30, while in the United States it was 85. For paddy rice the corresponding figures were 80 and 120. Such differences in weights may, in some instances, cause divergencies in the trends of the international and national indices.

Differences in Methodology among National Indices

The methods of calculation of national index series differ among the countries. These differences depend largely on national economic conditions and the status of development of national statistics and statistical organizations. For example, the time base period of the index series and the base period of the weights are often chosen as representing a period in which economic conditions are believed to have been relatively stable and normal. Such periods differ from country to country. The type of agricultural economy is also an important determinant of the degree of refinement adopted for the calculation of national indices. For example, in some countries where the major share of agricultural income is derived from the sale of a few staple crops, often raised primarily for export, as is the case in some countries in the Far East, Africa, and Latin America, a gross index of production of selected crops may be satisfactory as an indicator of total agricultural production. On the other hand, countries with an important livestock as well as a crop economy, especially where imported factors of production are important, need to use more refined methods in the calculation of their national indices.

The more advanced the development of national statistics and national statistical organizations, the greater will be the degree of refinement in the

[1] This note is adapted from a section of an FAO index number handbook now in the process of preparation. Primarily concerned with international index numbers of food and agricultural production, it will also contain a review of the different concepts and methods in the calculation of national index numbers. Because of the wide variety of national concepts and methods, this article is not directly concerned with the development of statistical standards for use either in the construction or evaluation of the national indices. For a review of the statistical work of FAO on index numbers see: M.I. Klayman, "International Index Numbers of Food and Agricultural Production", *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics & Statistics*, January 1953.

calculation of national indices of production. In some cases, many index series are calculated:

by commodities and major commodity groups;
according to different concepts of production, for example, gross production, net production, production for sale, and farm output;
according to different formulae;
and by using different base periods.

The degree of refinement of the index series will also depend on the need for, and use of, the basic statistics from which the index numbers are calculated, and the demand for important statistical indicators in national economic analyses. For example, in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom attempts are being made to calculate national indices of production on a "value added" basis, a basis similar to that used in the industrial sector of the economy. This would permit the calculation of a total national index of production, and the comparison of changes in the agricultural sector with those in the industrial sector. This work is still largely in an experimental stage.

A list of the countries that regularly calculate and publish national indices, with a summary of the most important methodological features of these indices, is presented in the accompanying table. The details of the national methods were obtained from publications and from replies to a special questionnaire sent by FAO to the various countries.

The United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and most countries in Europe calculate national indices. Most of the countries that do not calculate such indices are in Latin America, the Near East, Africa, and the Far East. The number of countries in the different regions that are known by FAO to have national indices is as follows: Europe, 14; North America, 2; Latin America, 5; Near East, 3; Africa, 3; Far East, 3; and Oceania, 2.

Concept of Production

The coverage of most of the national indices is more or less complete. Seventeen countries have estimated that 90 percent or more of the value of their current agricultural production is included in their index calculations. Seven countries estimated complete coverage. Many of the countries include in their indices estimates of production from gardens and home allotments. Of the 28 countries giving information on this subject, 11 indicated that they included estimates of such non-commercial production. One country, the United Kingdom, prepares an index series including such production, and another excluding it. Only six of the countries limited their indices to crops only, four in Latin America, one in the Near East, and one in the Far East.

The concept of production used in national and international indices rarely corresponds to the "value added" concept adopted in national income accounting [2]. Most countries make allowances for two of the more important means of production, feed and seed. In addition, many countries exclude production waste. Numerous countries, particularly in Europe, make allowances for domestic semi-processed materials, such as oil cakes and bran, used for animal feeding. Only three countries make additional allowances for imported feeds: the United Kingdom, Ireland, and the United States. The United Kingdom also allows for imports of store animals. Ireland makes an added deduction for the cost of purchased fertilizers.

Only ten countries reported making no utilization allowances. These include the six countries whose indices represent gross production of crops only, and four other countries where the production of livestock and livestock products is not a major part of the total agricultural economy.

Two concepts of agricultural production are most commonly used: the consumption-sales approach, and the farm output approach. Under the first, agricultural production equals human consumption on the farm plus commercial sales for industrial use and direct human consumption. This method automatically makes allowances for production waste and that part of the output that is retained on the farm for feed and seed. To prevent double counting, adjustments have to be made to eliminate interfarm sales of feed, livestock, and seed.

In the farm output approach the count is made on the farm or at the first stage of processing, such as the sugar factory or slaughterhouse. Utilization allowances are then made for feed and seed. Adjustments can be made for changes in farm inventories in both methods.

The choice of method is often a matter of statistical convenience. Some countries combine both approaches, usually using the sales-consumption method for crops, and output method for livestock products. The United States utilizes both approaches, and calculates two complete sets of indices.

Actually, both types of index series are needed to analyze adequately farm production changes. The index of production for consumption and sale gives the best measure of the current-year volume of farm products that enter the marketing system and contribute to farm income. The farm output type of index gives the best measure of farm production for human use within any given year, although some of the output may be sold and consumed in succeeding years. This type of index is more sensitive to droughts and other yearly

[2] For an explanation of the concepts of gross production, net production, and "value added", see M.I. Klayman, op. cit., pp. 4-5.

variations in production conditions than the index of production for sale and home use. Although there may be significant deviations in any one year, the longer term trend of both types is similar.

An important problem is the adjustment for stocks and time lags, particularly in the case of livestock when output, as measured by actual slaughterings, may in any one year exceed or fall short of the total growth of meat on livestock in the same period. If it exceeds this growth, production is overstated, since the excess, although reported as production, is, in reality, capital consumption. In the second case, production is understated, since the excess of growth, capital accumulation, is not counted as production. The United States, New Zealand, and a number of countries in Europe make adjustments in the livestock statistics used in the production indices in accordance with annual surveys of the changes in value of livestock capital.

Adjustment for changes in stocks of crops and time lags is at present limited to only a few countries. An important type of adjustment, for example, is that made for animal feed. Feed crops may be fed in the same year as grown, the following year, or stocked for a longer period. Unless complete information is available on stocks and changes in capital in the form of livestock, the computation of indices for 12-month periods becomes somewhat problematical. The indices reveal more accurately trends in production than changes from year to year.

Other Methodological Features

Weighting by prices, usually farm prices, has been generally adopted in the national indices. Only one country, Germany, uses a different method based on grain values. The weights for four countries are based on wholesale prices, probably because farm prices are not available.

The countries are equally divided in using one year or a group of years, usually three or more, as the base period for the weights. While a majority of the countries still base their weights on a prewar period there has been a shift in recent years to the adoption of a postwar period.

All countries, with the exception of three, use fixed weights. Norway has adopted a cross-weighting system, the arithmetic averages of the prices of the given year, and a base year. Sweden weights the production data by the prices of the current year, while Southern Rhodesia weights the production figures of each year by the prices of the previous year.

Many countries still continue with a time base period for the index series consisting of an average of three or more prewar years. This is chiefly because postwar production levels are still commonly compared with prewar. Seven countries use a postwar base, including the United States, which has recently shifted from a prewar to a postwar period. With time, more countries will shift to a postwar base. This shift will improve the accuracy of the index series since the postwar statistics in many countries are more accurate than the prewar data.

Two countries, India and Southern Rhodesia, calculate chain indices and link the chain so that the indices refer to a common base. This refinement makes possible more accurate year-to-year comparisons.

All countries, except two, use Laspeyres' formula in calculating their index numbers. Sweden has adopted Paasche's formula, while Norway uses the Marshall-Edgeworth formula [3]. Brazil calculates two sets of indices, one with Laspeyres' and one with Paasche's formula. Laspeyres' formula is quite satisfactory for national index number calculations. While it would be well to use more refined formulae, preferably Fisher's Ideal, to examine formula bias, the increase in accuracy would probably not warrant the extra work required. Improvements in the index series can best be made by improving the accuracy of the basic data.

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[3] The formulae are as follows:

Laspeyres $\frac{\Sigma\, q_1\, p_0}{\Sigma\, q_0\, p_0}$

Paasche $\frac{\Sigma\, q_1\, p_1}{\Sigma\, q_0\, p_1}$

Marshall-Edgeworth $\frac{\Sigma\, q_1\, (p_0 + p_1)}{\Sigma\, q_0\, (p_0 + p_1)}$

where p_0 equals the price of the commodity in the base period and p_1, the price in the given year, and q_0 equals the production of the commodity in the base period, and q_1 in the given year.

SUMMARY TABLE OF PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF NATIONAL

Country	Name of index or indices	Products included	Concept	
			Estimated coverage of value of current total agricultural production	Includes output of home gardens
			Percent	
EUROPE				
Austria	Volume of agricultural production	Crops and livestock products	100	No
Denmark	Quantum index of production of animal and vegetable agricultural products	Crops and livestock products	97	No
Finland	Volume index of agricultural production	Crops and livestock products	95	No
France	Index of agricultural production	Crops and livestock products	—	Yes
Germany, Western	Index of total net production	Crops and livestock products	97	Yes
Greece	Index of agricultural production	Crops and livestock products	90	Yes
Ireland, Rep. of	Volume of gross agricultural output Volume of net agricultural output	Crops and livestock products	100	No
Italy	Index numbers of agricultural production	Crops and livestock products	99	No
Netherlands	Index numbers of total agricultural production	Crops and livestock products exclusive of horticultural products for which a special index is prepared	75	No
Norway	Volume index based on total accounts of agriculture	Crops and livestock products	100	Yes
Saar	Volume of agricultural production	Crops and livestock products	—	—
Sweden[1]	Index of agricultural production	Crops and livestock products	—	—
Switzerland	Volume index of agricultural production	Crops and livestock products	100	No
United Kingdom	Gross output from agricultural holdings Net output from all holdings	Crops and livestock products	100	Yes
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada	Index of farm production	Crops and livestock products	95	Yes
United States	Index of farm output Index of farm marketings and home consumption	Crops and livestock products	100	Yes
LATIN AMERICA				
Argentina	Index of the physical volume of agricultural production	Crops only	—	No
Brazil	Index of the volume of agricultural production	Crops only	—	No
Chile	Index of agricultural production	Crops only	80	No
Mexico	Index of the volume of agricultural production	Crops only	—	No
Puerto Rico	Physical volume of agricultural production	Crops and livestock products	—	No

[1] This is a provisional index.

INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Concept	Production: Utilization allowances made	Weighting system: Type	Weighting system: Base period of weights	Base period of index	Formula for calculating index
No	Feed, seed, and waste of items in index, including eggs for breeding	Prices received by farmers	1937	1934-38	Laspeyres'
No	Feed, seed, and waste of items in index	Prices received by farmers	1949	1949	Laspeyres'
No	Feed and waste of items in index	Prices received by farmers	1937-39	1937-39	Laspeyres'
Yes	Feed, seed, and waste of items in index	Prices received by farmers	1938	1934-38	Laspeyres'
Yes	Feed, seed, and waste of items in index and bran, oilcakes, and skim milk from domestic production used as feed	Grain equivalents - relative values based on calories of digestible protein, carbohydrate, and fat in grain	—	1935/36-1938/39	Laspeyres'
Yes	Seed for all items in index and maize and barley from domestic production used for feed	Prices received by farmers	1935-38	1935-38	Laspeyres'
No	For gross output feed, seed, and waste of items in index and all processed and semi-processed materials from domestic production used as feed. In addition, for net output all imported feeds, seed, cleaning charges, trading margins on seeds and cost of purchased fertilizers	Prices received by farmers	1938/39	1938/39	Laspeyres'
No	None	Prices received by farmers	1938. Two weighting systems are used: one based on relative 1938 commodity values, and the other on relative values obtained by multiplying 1936-39 production by 1938 prices	1938 and 1936-39	Laspeyres'
No	Seed and feed from domestic production	Prices received by farmers	1924/25 - 1927/28	1935/36-1939/40	Laspeyres'
Yes	Seed, feed, and waste of items in index and bran and skim milk from domestic production used as feed	Prices received by farmers	Arithmetic average of given year and 1938/39	1938/39	Edgeworth-Marshall $\frac{\Sigma q_1 (p_0 + p_1)}{\Sigma q_0 (p_0 + p_1)}$
—	—	—	—	1935-38	—
—	Seed, and feed of the items in the index	Prices received by farmers	Given year	1938/39	Paasche's
No	Seed, feed, and waste of items in index and bran, oilcakes, and skim milk from domestic production used as feed	Prices received by farmers	1934-43	1939	Laspeyres'
Yes	Seed, feed, and waste of items in index, and bran, oil cakes, and skim milk from domestic production used as feed deducted for gross index. Further deduction for imported feeds and store animals and the costs of processing and distribution of domestic feeds, seeds, and store animals is made for the net index	Prices received by farmers	1945/46	1936/37-1938/39	Laspeyres'
Yes	Seed, feed, and waste of the items in the index	Prices received by farmers	1935-39	1935-39	Laspeyres'
Yes	Seed, feed, and waste from domestic production for the index of farm marketings and home consumption. Seed not considered in the index of farm output	Prices received by farmers	1935-39 for the years 1910 to 1939; 1947-49 from 1940 on	1947-49	Laspeyres'
No	None	Average market prices at Buenos Aires	1948/49	1942/43	Laspeyres'
No	None	Prices received by farmers	1935-39	1935-39	Laspeyres' and Paasche's
No	None	Wholesale prices	1936-38	1936-38	Laspeyres'
No	None	Prices at local markets	—	1929	Fisher's (?)
No	Feed of the items in the index	Prices received by farmers	1948/49-1949/50	1948/49-1949/50	Laspeyres'

SUMMARY TABLE OF PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF NATIONAL INDICES

Country	Name of index or indices	Products included	Concepts	
			Estimated coverage of value of current total agricultural production	Includes output of home gardens
NEAR EAST			*Percent*	
Egypt	Index numbers of agricultural production	Crops and livestock products	—	Yes
Turkey	Index numbers of agricultural field crops	Crops only	—	No
Israel	Index of agricultural production	Crops and livestock products	—	Yes
AFRICA				
Tunisia	Index of agricultural production	Crops and livestock products	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	Index of gross volume	Crops and livestock products	—	—
Union of South Africa	Volume of total agricultural output	Crops and livestock products	100	Yes
FAR EAST				
India	Index numbers of agricultural production	Crops only	—	No
Japan	Index of agricultural production	Crops and livestock products	100	No
Philippines	Index of the physical volume of agricultural production	Crops, meat, and fish	70	Yes
OCEANIA				
Australia	Farm production: index numbers of quantity production	Crops and livestock products	97	No
New Zealand	Index of volume of farm production	Crops and livestock products	Over 90	No

NATION

INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Concept	Production	Weighting system		Base period of index	Formula for calculating index
Includes output of home garden	Utilization allowances made	Type	Base period of weights		
Yes	Feed from domestic production	Prices	1935-39	1935-39	Laspeyres'
No	None	Prices received by farmers	1948	1948	Laspeyres'
Yes	None	Prices received by farmers	1948/49	1948/49	Laspeyres'
—	—	Market prices	1938	1938	Laspeyres'
—	—	Prices received by farmers	—	1938/39	A chain index system of calculation is used. For example, 1939/40 quantities are valued at 1938/39 prices and the index for the former year is thus calculated on the base of the latter. The index for 1940/41 is similarly constructed on the 1939/40 base. By linking the index numbers, multiplying the 1939/40 index by 1940/41, etc. a series is obtained on the 1938/39 base
Yes	Seed and feed of items in index	Prices received by farmers	1936/37-1938/39	1936/37-1938/39	Laspeyres'
No	None	Prices received by farmers	1949/50	1949/50	Laspeyres'. A chain base method of calculation is used. Production for each crop is expressed as a relative of the production in the preceding year as the base. These relatives are linked to the base period by multiplication to give the index for each crop. The weighted arithmetic average of these indices is used to obtain the group and all-commodity index numbers.
No	None	Prices received by farmers	1933-35	1933-35	Laspeyres'
Yes	None	Wholesale prices	1952	1952	Laspeyres'
No	Feed of the items in the index for years from 1936/37	Unit values derived from wholesale prices	1923/24-1927/28 for years up to 1935/36; 1936/37-1938/39 for subsequent years	1936/37-1938/39	Laspeyres'
No	Feed of items in index	Prices received by farmers	1938/39	1938/39	Laspeyres'

PROBLEMS OF SAMPLING IN LATIN AMERICA[1]

by R.D. NARAIN

The Background

In many countries of the world statistical systems have grown up round their administrative systems. The detailed and long-established administrative machinery and records provided the base on which statistical services could conveniently be organized. The new world of Latin America had no such advantages. There are still vast tracts of empty spaces and sparsely populated area. A major portion of the land area has no cadastral maps. Prior to 1950, only a small number of countries comprising Mexico, Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil had some system of official agricultural statistics on a regular basis. In others, there were hardly any permanent organizations charged with the responsibility of collecting agricultural statistics and only irregular statistical data were available. The coverage, in any case, was markedly incomplete.

In recent years, however, there has been in most of these countries a very real desire to organize and improve their statistical systems. In 1950, most of the Latin American countries had, for the first time, newly-created statistical offices, established, to a large extent, with the support of the Inter-American Statistical Institute. These offices were charged with the operations relating to the Census of the Americas, the program of which was worked out by the Committee of the 1950 Census of America, in close co-operation with FAO as far as the agricultural census was concerned. Most of the countries have undertaken this census. This was the first systematic effort in the field of agricultural statistics for most countries in this region. In undertaking the difficult and costly task of an agricultural census it was naturally anticipated that this would also provide the countries with an opportunity and a basis for establishing, reorganizing, and improving their services for collecting current agricultural statistics.

Role of Sampling

The organization of agricultural statistical services is, however, closely connected with the methods to be developed and adapted to conditions prevailing in the region. There would naturally be a tendency to use traditional methods based on reports made by agricultural or other administrative officers for the areas under their jurisdiction. In fact, these are the methods obtaining in the three largest countries which have had a regular system of official agricultural statistics. In Argentina, for example, which is divided into 50 agricultural zones, information about crop statistics for each zone is obtained through enquiry by an inspector. Obviously, the zone is too large to permit individual inspection of farms. In Brazil, the unit of enumeration is a county, the figures for the county being collected by the municipal agent responsible for statistics by means of enquiry from the local farmers. Roughly the same system obtains in Mexico. These methods usually lead to statistics of unknown and uncontrolled reliability due mainly to the subjective character of the appraisals. The magnitude and direction of the difference between the reported value and true value will depend on a variety of factors and may be large enough in the aggregate to vitiate the result. The mere fact that statistics are collected by complete enumeration for all units in the country does not necessarily ensure the quality of the information. To permit the use of more objective methods the unit of enumeration should be a basic entity such as the farm or the field itself. The complete annual objective enumeration of such basic units requires trained personnel and administrative efficiency for tabulating and processing data on a scale far beyond the capacity of most countries in this region. The only alternative is the sampling method. The relatively small number of units in the sample, as compared to the total number in the population, makes it possible to employ better-trained staff in the enumeration and adopt more thorough and reliable observation and supervision techniques. Except in cases where a detailed and accurate frame is available, where statistics are collected in the course of normal administration by means of objective methods of enumeration, where completeness is guaranteed and supervision is adequate, the amount of effort and expenditure involved in an annual census is better utilized in organizing a sampling system for collecting statistics. It is, of course, true that a sample cannot supply detailed information for every unit or individual in the population, but a periodical census is usually sufficient for most practical purposes and about all that one can hope to organize successfully.

In the field of current agricultural statistics in this region, FAO has therefore concentrated especially on the promotion of the sampling method. These efforts have been co-ordinated with the activities of the Inter-American Statistical Institute

[1] Paper prepared for the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference.

and with the United States bilateral assistance program in this field. Examples of such efforts are the organization of training and demonstration centers in the region, the grant of fellowships for studies abroad in modern methods of collecting agricultural statistics, and the assignment of Expanded Technical Assistance Program (ETAP) experts to some of the countries to help them set up units of agricultural statistical systems making use of modern sampling methods.

A training center for sampling in agricultural statistics was organized in Quito, Ecuador, from July to October 1952. Sixty participants from 11 countries of the region attended the lectures and a practical demonstration of the application of sampling methods in agricultural surveys was given in the province of Pichinca. Twelve fellowships were given to nationals of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, and Uruguay for studying modern methods abroad. Another sampling demonstration center is to be organized very soon in Argentina. ETAP experts and consultants were assigned to Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Panama, at the request of their governments. Below, some of the problems in relation to the sampling surveys conducted in these countries are briefly discussed.

Frame and Bench marks

It should be noted at the outset that no particular sampling plan can be equally applied to all the countries in this region. Conditions differ from country to country. Some of the common features are rather of a negative character; shortage of adequately trained personnel, lack of cadastral records and maps, and lack of any well-established detailed administrative machinery covering the entire country which could be used for collecting information from individual farms as a matter of normal routine. On the other hand, most of the countries carried out the 1950 agricultural census. The underlying purpose of the 1950 program was to provide policy-makers with basic information in the planning of farm management policy, rural welfare promotion, etc.; a further objective was to secure a frame for a system of current agricultural statistics. Also, the census results could be used as bench marks for making sample estimates. Unfortunately, only a few of the countries have so far been able to tabulate the census data. Governments, however, can ill afford to wait until the complete census results are available for organizing and improving their current statistics. Use has to be made of whatever reliable information may be available from the agricultural census as well as from other sources. For example, the survey conducted in Colombia, which is described below, did not make much use of any tabulated census data, except as occasional checks.

Sample Survey in Valle del Cauca, Colombia

The first attempt at organizing a large-scale agricultural sample survey in Colombia was made in 1953 in the department of Valle del Cauca. The frame for this survey was provided by the *catastro,* which is merely a list of rural and urban properties arranged in an alphabetical order of the names of owners. The list gives the approximate area and location of each *predio* (property) and the data were retabulated according to certain geographical groupings, called *veredas,* in which the *predios* were situated. The *veredas,* 2,828 in all, were grouped according to climate — hot, medium, cold, and very cold — and were further stratified according to their approximate areas as indicated by the *catastro.* In all, 194 *veredas* were selected in the sample allocated between the different strata in proportion to the total area of each stratum, subject to the fact that all large *veredas* having more than 4,000 hectares were included. All the *fincas* (farms) in each selected *vereda* were listed and were grouped into three classes, viz., livestock, big farms, and other farms.

As a second stage of sampling, about 15 percent of *fincas* allocated between the three classes according to size of each class, were selected from each sampled *vereda.* In all, 2,800 farms were sampled. Information was obtained by directly approaching and interviewing the farmers. The survey was planned in April 1953. Training classes to train the field staff were held in April and the work started in May. Most of the field staff was provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and comprised 73 enumerators, 25 controllers, 14 supervisors and five senior executive officers. Most of the enumeration was finished by July. The field staff had worked full strength only for about a month.

National Agricultural Survey in Colombia

This survey was followed up, in 1954, by a survey on a national scale covering the entire country. The design and even the frame used, however, were quite different. The *catastro* could not be used as a frame because it was found that not all the departments have the *catastro* in the same form and both the kind and quality of information vary from one department to another. Moreover, the retabulation of the *catastro* data for the formation of *vereda* units, as done in the Valle del Cauca survey, beside being expensive and time-consuming, is entirely unrelated to the census operations of the past or those likely to be undertaken in the future, unless, of course, the so-called *vereda* is defined at some later date as a clearly

marked unit for administrative purposes and the *catastro* is kept up to date on a uniform basis in all the departments. With these considerations, it was thought that the sectors into which each municipality was divided for the purposes of the 1950 census enumeration, would prove more useful as sampling units. Although records showing the boundaries of some of the sectors were not traceable, the deficiency could be easily made up by mapping the sectors in such cases with the help of the Cartography Section of the *Departamento de Estadística.*

At the sampling rate of 1 in 20, about 600 sectors were randomly selected in the sample. On the average, each sector comprised about 80 farms. Each selected sector was completely enumerated by interviewing each farm operator for data on land utilization, areas under crops, sown and to be sown during the year 1954 and the numbers and kinds of livestock existing on 1 June. For organization of the field work, the country was divided into 21 sections (i.e., some of the departments were split into two for the purpose of the survey) and each section was put under the charge of an officer (*visitador*), usually a permanent field officer of the *Departamento de Estadística,* and thoroughly acquainted with the area under his charge. These officers were given training for about a fortnight and were, in turn, to train the supervisors and enumerators in their respective sections. The actual field enumeration started on 10 June and was completed by the beginning of July.

The sample sectors were stratified in each department according to the well-known climatic regions of Colombia. The ratio method of estimation was used. For items like areas sown and number of farms, the sample total within each stratum was multiplied by the ratio of the area of the stratum to the sum of the areas of the sample sectors falling within it. For livestock numbers, the average number of livestock per sector in the sample multiplied by the total number of sectors in the stratum gave the appropriate estimate. Experience in Colombia indicates that stratification by climatic regions may be a useful and efficient device applicable in many other countries of this region.

Objective Measurements

An important step taken during the survey was the physical verification of enumerated areas under crops by actual measurement. This necessitated special training of the staff in drawing and reading sketches and in measurement techniques. This task, for which enumerators employed for general enumeration of the sectors could not be depended upon, had to be entrusted to the supervisors. The pacing method was used for measuring the sides. These presented novel difficulties, particularly for the coffee plantations. On the mountainous slopes where coffee is planted, the number of steps per 100 meters varies markedly in different phases of the journey round the fields. Again, the worker often gets lost in the *cafetal* on account of the numerous other trees like plantain trees, trees for shade, sugar cane, bamboos, and other growth found in the *cafetales,* and is therefore unable to see clearly the shape of the field. In the face of such problems and the difficulty of having an adequate number of trained workers in the time available, the actual measurement of areas under crops was carried out as an experimental operation only in eight sectors of four departments.

As a second stage of the national sample survey, two further specific enquiries were planned. The first concerned the coffee-growing sectors of the national sample. Fifteen farms selected at random from each of these sectors were to be studied for the purposes of this enquiry. The other operation at the second stage of the sample plan was a pilot survey for estimating the yield of rice by actual crop-cutting operations. Two farms were sampled from each sector and a plot of 10 by 5 meters located randomly in a field randomly selected within each farm, was harvested.

It is hoped that these pilot experiments will be followed in future by larger surveys. The importance of such objective measurements, particularly in estimating the production of food crops, cannot be too strongly stressed since no reliable check data are available for foodstuffs, whereas crops like coffee and cacao are mostly marketed. The method of yield estimation by harvesting randomly selected sample plots has been extensively tried and has been adopted in India, Japan, Germany, and Ceylon. The adoption of this method by countries of the Latin American region, however, may call for the solution of some specific organizational as well as technical problems. For example, in the case of rice, no fixed growing and harvesting seasons would be found in many parts of this tropical region. The operational plan and the process of estimation may thus differ in some important aspects from those obtaining in the countries mentioned above.

Surveys in Costa Rica

There have been four country-wide sample surveys for collecting agricultural statistics in Costa Rica since 1950, when the census was taken. During the first three years, the same sample of about 5,000 farms was used. The sample comprised about 10 percent of the census list subject to the condition that all the large farms were included. The farms which were selected at random were widely

scattered and their enumeration involved considerable time and cost. In the fourth year, 1953/54, on the advice of the FAO statistician who visited the country for a short time, the design of the survey was changed. Contiguous farms were clustered into segments which formed the unit of sampling and were grouped into several strata according to size. This not only reduced the sampling error but also brought down the cost of the survey to about 50 percent of the sum spent in any previous year.

Costa Rica is planning another census in 1955. A special feature of the program is the proposal to collect additional data of general economic interest to meet the requirements of certain commercial and banking institutions. It has been proposed that these data be collected on a sampling basis, using the design of the 1953/54 sample.

Surveys in Panama

A series of sample surveys (four or five) for estimating area and production of various crops and vegetables and livestock numbers in Panama were carried out in 1953 and 1954 under the FAO Technical Assistance Program. The general design of all the surveys remained more or less the same. Extensive use of the census data was made both for planning and estimation. The primary sampling units were the *corregimientos* which, within each province, were grouped into several strata according to size of cattle population (as indicated by the census data). The number of farms in each *corregimiento* was recorded from the census data and two *corregimientos* were selected from each stratum with probability proportional to the number of farms. Within each selected *corregimiento,* segments comprising clusters of 10 to 25 farms were formed based on the enumeration districts used in the 1950 census. At the recording stage of the sample design, one segment was selected randomly from each selected *corregimiento.* This design excluded the subuniverse of large farms which were as a rule completely enumerated. Ratio estimates with census data on crop areas as bench marks were used for expanding the sample totals and these gave estimates with tolerably small sampling errors for the entire country.

Census and Sampling

An important feature of these surveys was the study of the possibility of non-sampling errors and of their magnitude. Study of items common to two or more surveys revealed glaring inconsistencies and a number of spot checks showed that the non-sampling error could be even larger than the sampling error so as to vitiate the entire result. Some of the inconsistencies throw light on the quality of the census data itself. It is not our purpose here to analyze the causes of any deficiencies of the 1950 census enumerations. The census was the first large-scale operation of its kind carried out with comparatively inexperienced staff and the results naturally cannot be expected to be perfect. The sample surveys now being organized in the countries with possibly better trained staff provide an opportunity for instituting checks for judging the quality of the census data, besides the main purpose of collecting current agricultural statistics. One general remark can be made regarding the adequacy of the 1950 census list of farms as a frame for selecting the sample: if a sample plan does not make provision for supplementary listing, it is likely to suffer from incomplete coverage. With this proviso, in general, geographical area or cluster sampling appears to be a safe procedure under present conditions in most Latin American countries. No doubt the census data should be used in demarcating these areas and gauging the approximate size necessary for designing the sample, but each selected area should be independently enumerated for a complete listing of the farms within it.

In this connection, a word may be added in particular about minor crops like vegetables. A substantial volume of these are grown on a large number of small farms of sizes so small that they are likely to be ignored in a census enumeration. This was amply demonstrated during the vegetable survey in Panama. Census data have to be used with utmost caution in such cases. Moreover, it was discovered that farms rapidly changed their characteristic from vegetable to non-vegetable depending perhaps on local market demand and other conditions. For these reasons, the sample survey for estimating vegetable production in Panama did not give satisfactory results. The problem calls for further study.

As already noted in the case of Costa Rica, efforts are made in some countries to organize a census and the collection of current agricultural statistics simultaneously. These efforts aim firstly at getting a complete directory of all farms, together with a few basic items like land use, land tenure and size of holding, etc., and secondly, at selecting a sample of farms for further study of items like crop acreages and production, livestock numbers, etc. Ecuador is another such example. In fact, no census had been conducted in this country until 1954 when FAO sent an expert under the Expanded Technical Assistance Program to assist in this dual program. The sample program was started in one of the provinces, to be gradually extended to others. For the sample design, full use was made of the preliminary information obtained with the complete listing of

farms. The parishes within each canton were separated into groups according to conspicuous climatic features or according to sharp cultivation differences. The primary sampling units were "places" (which might be a plantation, a village, a hamlet, a sector, or any convenient identifiable unit) which were selected with probability proportional to number of farms. As the distribution of farms by size was known for the whole canton, the selection of farms within selected "places" was so arranged that each size class had adequate representation. This sample, of course, excluded the subuniverse of large farms which were completely enumerated.

FAO has planned to help similar combined operations of census and sampling surveys in Chile and Peru to be conducted in 1955. The principle deserves some emphasis particularly when related to regions engaged in the process of building up their statistical systems. That the basic information collected with the complete listing of farms is useful for working out an efficient sample design for further study of other detailed items is well recognized. What, perhaps, needs to be pointed out is that the sample itself with provision for more skilled field work and more intensive supervision can be used to check the quality of the census operation. The cost of a sampling survey is, generally speaking, only a small fraction of the complete listing operations and yet a proper integration of the two may greatly improve the quality of the data collected. The point may be of some relevance in relation to the programming of the 1960 census of agriculture.

Commodity Notes

WHEAT

The annual summary of United States crop production in 1954, issued in December, places the wheat crop at 26.4 million metric tons compared with 31.8 million tons in 1953, a reduction mainly due to the curtailment in area resulting from acreage restriction and to unfavorable weather conditions affecting the spring wheat crop. Other crop news includes a revised Australian wheat estimate which places production at only 4.5 million tons compared which 5.6 million tons in the preceding year. The carryover from the preceding year is of a size sufficient to offset the drop in production, thus putting Australia in a position to export as much as in the past year. No official estimate of the Argentine crop has yet been received, but unofficial forecasts point to a crop of about 7 million tons.

Preliminary reports from the four major exporters indicate that, during the first six months of the current season (July-December 1954), they exported a total of 9.8 million metric tons of wheat and wheat flour. This compares with 10.6 million tons in the corresponding six months of 1953/54. This drop is due entirely to a decline of about 1.1 million tons in Canadian exports, other exporters having shipped slightly larger quantities. It is expected, however, that the movement in the coming months will be higher and that the total for the year may show an increase over 1953/54.

Some preliminary indications on the outlook for the 1955 wheat crop in the United States are now available. The United States Crop Reporting Board, in a report released on 20 December, based on conditions as of 1 December, places the area of winter wheat sown in the autumn of 1954 at 17.6 million hectares, a decline of 1.1 million hectare on the area seeded a year ago. The acreage allotment for all wheat, winter and spring, is 22.3 milion hectares. The condition of the crop, when the report was prepared, was not as good as a year ago, the indicated yield being 10.5 quintals per seeded hectare as compared with 11.6 quintals in 1954. On this basis, winter wheat production in 1955 would total 18.5 million tons compared with 21.5 million tons last year but the estimate is necessarily very tentative at this stage. Abandonment is again expected to be above average.

COARSE GRAINS

The annual summary of United States crops in 1954 also gives the following estimates of coarse grain production in million metric tons (1953 in parentheses):

Maize	75.3	(81.1)
Barley	8.1	(5.3)
Oats	21.8	(17.6)
Rye	0.6	(0.5)
Sorghum	5.2	(2.8)

The substantial increases in barley, oats, and grain sorghums are due in large part to increases in the acreage sown to these crops, although yields too compare favorably with last year and with previous averages. Part of the area increase of these crops is to be attributed to the diversion of areas from the crops which were subject to acreage allotment. The total output of feed grains is larger than in the previous three years, and, with heavy carryover stocks, it provides a record total supply and a near-record supply per animal unit for the 1954/55 feeding season. Preliminary estimates suggest that domestic utilization of feed grains may increase, but that supplies are sufficient to meet this increase and to leave a carryover about as large as the opening stock.

Canadian production of feed grains, on the other hand, compares unfavorably with last year, the adverse season which reduced so seriously the wheat crop having also affected the other grains. The official estimates, as released in November, are as follows, in million metric tons (1953 in parentheses):

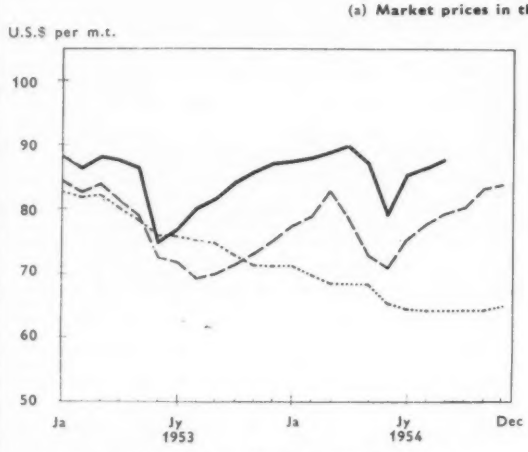
Barley	3.8	(5.7)
Oats	4.8	(6.3)

The barley crop is about one-third less than that of 1953, while production of oats is 23 percent lower. These substantial declines are to some extent offset by large carryovers from the previous year, but the total supply of coarse grains, though still above average, is 15 percent below last year's record. Exports in 1954/55 are expected to be again substantial, but not to reach the 1953/54 levels. Exports to the United States will be limited by quota to 590,000 tons of barley and 570,000 tons

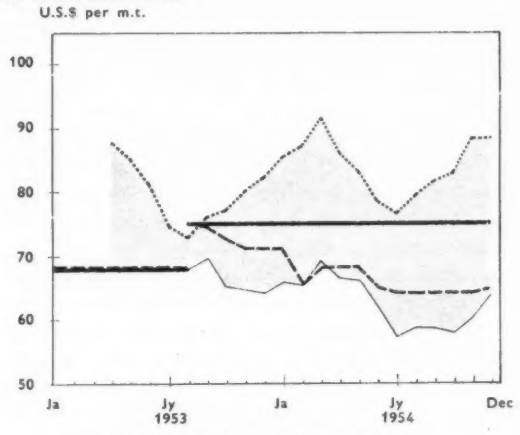
PRICES OF GRAIN – January 1953 to December 1954

WHEAT

(a) Market prices in the United States and Canada

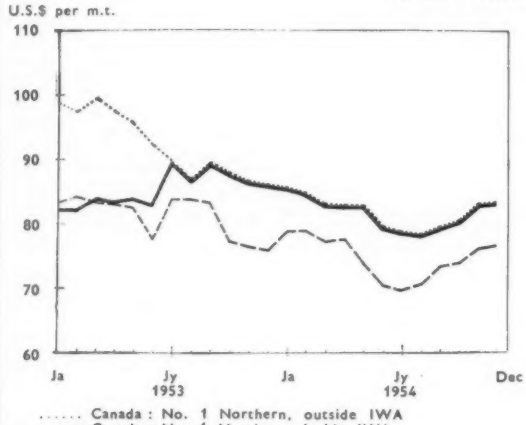


U.S. : Hard Winter No. 2, Kansas City
U.S. : Red Winter No. 2, Chicago (nearest future)
Canada : No. 1 Northern, outside IWA

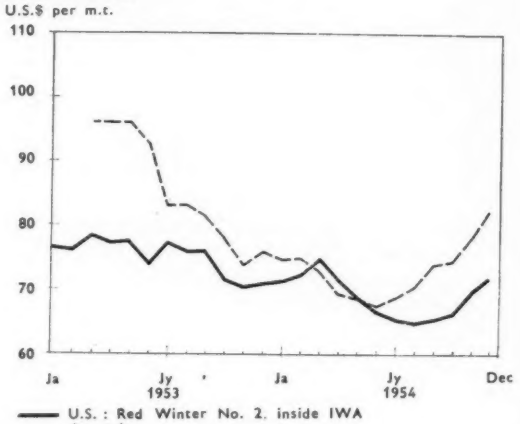


U.S. : Red Winter No. 2, Baltimore f.o.b.
Canada : No. 1 Northern, inside IWA
IWA maximum, Canada No. 1 Northern
The shaded area indicates U.S., IWA subsidies, East Coast

(b) C.I.F. prices, Northwestern Europe



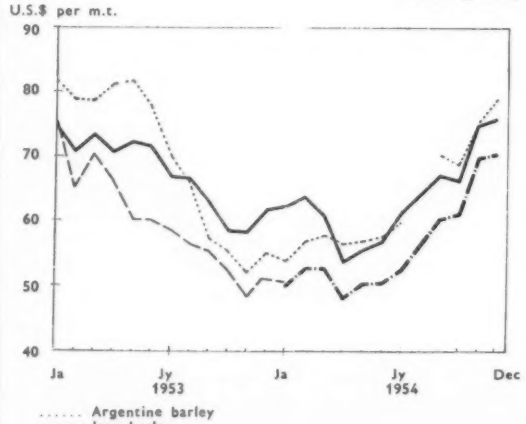
Canada : No. 1 Northern, outside IWA
Canada : No. 1 Northern, inside IWA
U.S. : Hard Winter No. 2, inside IWA



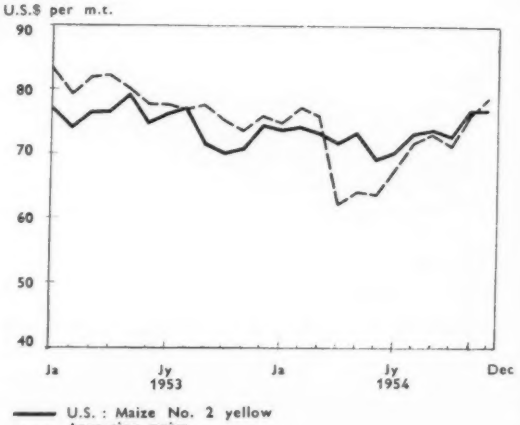
U.S. : Red Winter No. 2, inside IWA
Argentina

COARSE GRAINS

C.I.F. prices, Northwestern Europe



Argentine barley
Iraq barley
Canada feed barley
London barley (nearest future)



U.S. : Maize No. 2 yellow
Argentine maize

NOTE : Canadian wheat cash prices are basis in store at Fort William-Port Arthur. Since the first week of August 1953, cash prices for Class II exports and for IWA sales have been identical.

Source for c.i.f. prices : *Die Weltmärkte wichtiger Nahrungsmittel*, Bonn.

of oats. These quotas compare with actual exports to the United States in 1953/54 (July-June) of 820,000 tons and 1,142,000 tons respectively. The expected net supply available for feeding in Canada, in 1954/55, is about 10 percent less than in the past year, while the supply per animal unit is estimated to be 0.84 metric ton, or 15 percent below last year's. This quantity, however, is expected to be adequate since requirements per animal unit, including wheat, seldom exceed 0.7 ton and there are large supplies of feed wheat available this year. It is expected, however, that there will be fairly marked reductions in carryover stocks at the end of 1954/55.

Prospects for the coming maize crop in Argentina have taken a very unfavorable turn. Serious drought already has severely reduced the prospective outturn and is expected to be reflected in a meat scarcity later. The Ministry of Commerce has prohibited the export of maize in order to conserve the supply for home consumption. Unofficial estimates suggest a crop of 3 million tons compared with 4.7 million tons in 1954. The South African maize crop is reported to be some 15 percent less than the year before, but it is thought that exports will still be possible. In the current year maize importers, however, will have to rely mainly on the United States.

Exports of coarse grains from the three major grain exporting countries in the first six months of the current year (July-December 1954), according to preliminary returns, amounted to 5 million metric tons, an appreciable decline from the level of 6.4 million tons shipped in the corresponding six months of last year. The reduction is most marked in Canadian shipments (1.3 million tons against 2.8 million) with declines in rye, barley, and oats. The United States shipped 1.6 million tons, compared with 2 million tons, most of the reduction being in maize. Argentina, however, made larger exports (2.1 million tons against 1.5 million) owing to larger maize exports. During this period of 6 months, Argentina shipped more maize than it exported during the previous 12 months. This movement, however, has now ceased owing to the recently imposed ban on maize exports.

For the coming crop year, the United States Department of Agriculture has announced that crops of oats, barley, rye, and grain sorghums will be supported at 70 percent of parity, as compared with 85 percent in 1954. The aim is to promote a more desirable relationship between the production of these grains and the overall utilization of feed. It is anticipated that substantial quantities of the 1954 crops will be placed under price support. The lower supports effective in 1955/56 are expected to encourage a freer flow of the four grains into feed use. There will be, however, no restriction on acreage. It remains to be seen whether the reduced supports will have the effect of discouraging production or whether, as was the case last year, farmers will tend to sow coarse grains on the acreage which they cannot use for cotton or wheat because of acreage limitations. In the case of maize, acreage allotments will again be in effect for 1955 in the commercial maize-producing area. The allotment has been set at 19 million hectares compared with 23 million hectares in 1954.

RICE

United States

In the 1930's, the United States took eighth place amongst the world's rice exporters, and its average annual exports were about one-fortieth of those of the leading country. Since the end of the war, the United States has consistently been the third-largest exporter, and its shipments to foreign countries have generally been about half as high as those of the leader. The future course of United States exports clearly will be one of the main factors in the world market for rice.

Since domestic consumption in the United States is very steady at about one and a quarter million tons of milled rice yearly, exports in any given year depend on the previous year's production and the policy regarding stocks. Production has increased in each of the four past years and the latest total is about two and three-quarter times as high as in prewar days. Decisions regarding stocks were in private hands during the past few years, since free market prices were well above support levels. In fact, very small stocks were kept. The quantities in excess of domestic consumption were exported within each crop year, and carryovers were insignificant up to 1953. The fall in United States rice prices during the latter part of 1953 and the first eight months of 1954 led to considerable quantities being delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) under the price support program, and the United States rice year 1954/55 began on August 1954 with a carryover of about 224,000 tons (milled rice equivalent). The amounts put under government support increased sharply as the 1954 crop came off the fields and by 15 December, CCC had received over 700,000 metric tons of paddy (equivalent to about 455,000 tons of milled rice) as against 55,000 tons at the corresponding date of 1953. The consequent fall in the quantities reaching

the United States open market led to a recovery in United States domestic prices, so that prices at the beginning of 1955 were at about the same level as a year earlier. Unless world prices rise substantially in the next few months to levels at which it pays farmers to redeem their rice from CCC, the 1954 rice in the United States in excess of domestic consumption will be largely in government hands and exports will be mainly a matter of government policy.

Price support in 1955

Interest now centers on the 1955 crop. Price support measures for this crop will differ considerably from those in effect in previous years. Hitherto, the price support for rice, as for the other so-called basic crops, has been maintained at 90 percent of parity. Under the Agricultural Act of 1954, flexible supports ranging from 75 to 90 percent of parity, according to supply conditions, will come into effect, though for the 1955 crop the range will be from 82½ to 90 percent. Support within this range, however, will be provided only if (*a*) growers comply with acreage allotments, and (*b*) marketing quotas are accepted by producers.

Applying the provision of the price-support laws, Department of Agriculture officials calculated gross requirements as follows: they have added their estimates of United States consumption in 1954/55 and of United States exports in 1955/56 plus a 10 percent allowance on both these items as carryover on 1 August 1956. They have then deducted their estimate of the carryover on 1 August 1955 to arrive at the net requirements and divided the balance by the national average yield per planted acre during 1950 to 1954. The result of this calculation was found to be 1,859,099 acres, and this has accordingly become the "national rice acreage allotment" for 1955. This area, equalling 752,300 hectares, is 24.7 percent less than that planted to rice in 1954. The reduction for each of the five main rice-growing states may be greater or smaller than this national average, since each state's allotment is based on events during the preceding five years. There are two somewhat different formulae for apportioning the quota of each state amongst its individual farms.

Marketing quotas

There are no direct penalties prescribed for non-compliance with acreage allotments, though a farmer who plants more acres to rice than those allotted to him risks having his price support reduced as a "non-co-operator." The law therefore prescribes that under certain supply conditions, the Secretary of Agriculture must proclaim also marketing quotas. This happens when the "total supply" exceeds "normal" supply by at least 10 percent. The officials accordingly calculated as follows: the carryover on 1 August 1954 was added to the production in 1954 and the sum, i.e. "total supply," was found to be more than 10 percent — in fact 17 percent — in excess of requirements (i.e. "normal supply") defined as domestic consumption in 1953/54 plus exports in 1954/55 plus the allowance of 10 percent on both for the carryover on 1 August 1955. The Secretary of Agriculture accordingly added to the acreage allotment also marketing quotas. When these are in force, the farmer who plants rice on an area in excess of his acreage allotment incurs a heavy fine — 50 percent of the parity price — on the quantity produced on this excess area. This penalty makes marketing quotas an effective weapon for the reduction of acreage, but because of this implied severity, marketing quotas cannot be enforced unless they are approved by two-thirds of the rice-growers voting in a referendum. If, however, the marketing quotas are defeated in the vote, then the support price must be reduced to 50 percent of parity even for those farmers who keep within their acreage allotment, while the "non-co-operators" may receive less or nothing at all.

Thus, on 28 January, United States rice-growers had the following choice: (1) to reduce their acreage by about one quarter, but to be able to rely on an average support price of not less than $4.50, but most probably nearly $4.90 per 100 lb. of paddy, or 2) to sow as much as they liked, but to lose the protection of the support price which might go down to $2.75, perhaps even lower. Only once before was such a choice put to rice-growers. This was in 1938, for the 1939 crop, and at that time the marketing quotas were rejected at the referendum. This time, however, rice-growers voted overwhelmingly in favor of marketing quotas. The over-all majority was nine to one, though in California it was only six to four. There is thus every likelihood that the area sown to rice in 1955 will be about one-quarter smaller than that of 1954, and will accordingly be the smallest since 1950. United States growers will, however, have assured themselves that for the rice harvested on this smaller acreage, they will be able to rely on continued price support of not less than 100 dollars per metric ton.

While marketing quotas have never formerly been in force for rice, acreage allotments, which do not require a referendum, have been applied repeatedly. The last occasion was in 1950, when acreage was actually reduced by about 12 percent, though the crop harvested was only 5 percent below that of the preceding year.

Rice is unique among cereals under the United States price support programs, in that hitherto no

net loss has been incurred by CCC. Gains in some years have so far slightly outweighed losses in others, but on 30 November 1954, the Commodity Credit Corporation held about 475,000 tons of rice (in terms of paddy) to a value of 62 million dollars.

RICE VARIETIES

The United States Rice Millers' Association has compiled detailed figures for acreages sown, in 1954, to different varieties of rice in all the rice-growing counties of the United States. Long-grain varieties now occupy the largest area (46 percent); for these, Texas is the principal state and "Blue Bonnet" the main individual variety. The second place (34 percent of the area) was taken by medium-grain varieties, mainly "Zenith," grown principally in Louisiana and Arkansas. The remaining rice area (20 percent) was sown to short-grain varieties, consisting almost exclusively of "Pearl." Nine-tenths of this short rice was grown in California, where "Pearl" occupied 94 percent of the rice area. The concentration on a very few varieties was very marked, five individual varieties accounting for over 94 percent of the total United States area. All these five varieties participated in the rice acreage expansion of 1954, but "Blue Bonnet" was well in advance of the average rate, while "Zenith" lagged behind, though it remains the most widely grown variety.

Viet-Nam

Both the area sown to rice and the production harvested in South Viet-Nam (20 Southern Provinces) have been increasing over the last three seasons (1951-53), though yields have dropped slightly, as the following figures show:

Table 1. — Rice : Area, Production, and Yield in South[1] and all Viet-Nam, 1951-53

Item	1951		1952		1953	
	South	Total	South	Total	South	Total
Area (1 000 hectares).....	1 288	1 869	1 349	1 924	1 541	1 870
Prod. (1 000 m. tons)	1 893	2 564	1 900	2 633	1 976	2 463
Yield (m. tons per hectare).	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3

[1] Twenty provinces only.

South Viet-Nam harvested 80 percent of the total Viet-Nam crop in 1953 as compared with 72 percent in the preceding year, and all rice exports from Viet-Nam have, for many years, come from the South, the northern part depending on rice supplies from the South and from Cambodia to supplement local production. These shipments from South Viet-Nam to the North amounted to 96,000 metric tons in 1952 and 171,000 metric tons in 1953. This internal movement reduced the amounts available for export. Since August 1954, a new factor has arisen, namely the great influx of refugees, estimated at over half a million, from North Viet-Nam to South Viet-Nam; this further reduces the quantity of rice available for shipment from Saigon.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the area sown to rice has expanded further in 1954. Crop prospects, in South Viet-Nam were described as good, but, at the end of 1954, Cambodia suffered from both drought and insufficient flooding, and rice exports from Cambodia were prohibited.

CACAO

World cacao production in 1954/55 may yet turn out to be even lower than during the past year [1], when prices attained all-time record heights (though not in real terms). The final balance, in so delicate a situation, will have to await the development of the forthcoming *temporão* crop of Brazil, which will be marketed during the summer months; but even if the *temporão* crop is better than average, world production of cacao beans is likely to be less than 755,000 metric tons, or almost 20,000 tons below the 1953/54 crop and only 30,000 tons above the prewar world average. Production may thus be lower than in any year since 1948 except one (when drought completely destroyed the Brazilian crop).

The decline is due entirely to low crops in the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and Brazil. In the last-named, the estimated decrease in the 1954/55 crop is not part of a trend. In 1953/54, Brazil had a good main crop, which was followed by a bumper *temporão* crop. A lighter main crop was to be anticipated, and the year's outcome will depend largely on weather conditions during the next 3 or 4 months, which will determine the size of the May-September crop. Production is rising in the other Latin American countries and also in some Caribbean countries. However, the rate of increase is not sufficient to compensate for the decline in the two major producing areas of Africa and for the growth of world population. Indications are that production will continue to rise slowly; and the continent's contribution to the total world production, which declined from about 80 percent

[1] In this discussion, Brazilian production figures are adjusted to the world crop year (1 October - 30 September) instead of the official Brazilian year (1 May - 30 April).

at the turn of the century to 33 percent during the thirties, will become more significant. During the five years 1949-53, Latin America's percentage contribution rose to an average of 35 percent and will probably amount to 36 percent during the current year.

In the Gold Coast and Nigeria, the current situation and outlook are entirely different. In the former, production has declined from an average of 283,000 metric tons before the war to an average of about 240,000 during the last few years. Its contribution to world supplies has fallen from 39 percent to about 32 percent. In 1953/54, it contributed only 28 percent, and its contribution during the current year can be estimated to remain the same. Nigeria's share has also fallen from the 1939-49 peak of 15 percent to about 12 percent during the last two years.

The continuation of very low crops for the second year in succession in these two major African cacao territories is highly significant. In 1953/54, their poor crops were attributed to unfavorable weather conditions and other temporary factors. Late rains unquestionably had adverse effects on this year's crop as well; but it is very doubtful if weather conditions were of decisive influence. More permanent factors are probably at work. The significant fact is that the Gold Coast average for the years 1948/49-1952/53 is 30,000 metric tons below the average of the last prewar years and the results of the past two or three years show a continued trend in the same direction. Much evidence points to the conclusion that a rise in the average age of trees and an increase in the incidence of pests and diseases are the main causes of the decline of the past few years. "Swollen shoot" has been, of course, very prevalent during the past few years; and the devastation it has wrought is to be seen over vast areas in Nigeria and the Gold Coast. It is still spreading, though not in an alarming manner. Equally devastating has been the capsid fly, especially in the Gold Coast; and the incidence of capsid damage has been undoubtedly on the increase. Particularly alarming for the future of Gold Coast production is the spread of capsid among young trees in areas of new cultivation. "Black pod" has taken a large toll of the Nigerian and Ivory Coast crops.

Further declines in the Gold Coast and Nigerian production are inevitable, unless more vigorous measures are implemented to reduce the devastation wrought by pests and diseases. Considerable new planting has taken place during the past few years, especially in the Gold Coast; but it is doubtful whether it has been on a scale sufficient to compensate for the losses by "swollen shoot" and capsid and for the decline in yields of old trees. To control both capsid and black pod, or at least to lessen their devastation, spraying with DDT and copper sulphate or carbide Bordeaux mixture, respectively, proved effective and this has been done extensively on European plantations in Fernando Poo and the French territories. A beginning has been made with these control techniques in the Gold Coast and Nigeria. Funds have been set aside for importing equipment and for training demonstrators, and campaign plans are being organized by the Departments of Agriculture. The difficulties of translating laboratory knowledge into routine farm practice are formidable, and not all of them can be quickly surmounted by increasing financial appropriations or by importing more equipment. But unless the campaigns against capsid and "black pod" — which cost West Africa, on a conservative estimate, 75-100,000 metric tons a year — are intensified, the average crop of the next few years will be lower than that of the past five years.

Table 2. — Cacao: Production by Continents, Averages 1934/35 - 1938/39 and 1947/48 - 1951/52 and Annual 1952 - 54

Region	1934/35-1938/39	1948/49-1952/53	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55 Estimate
	1 000 metric tons				
Africa	480	500	518	477	470
(Gold Coast)	(283)	(253)	(251)	[1] (218)	[1] (213)
(Nigeria)	(91)	(109)	(111)	(99)	(95)
Central America	63	65	76	69	75
S. America	173	189	208	221	200
(Brazil)	(124)	(130)	(144)	(155)	(140)
Asia and Oceania	9	8	9	8	8
World Total.	725	762	811	774	753

[1] Includes an allowance of 4,000 metric tons smuggled into the Ivory Coast to take advantage of the substantially higher prices.

Movement of Prices

The sharp decline in the 1953/54 crop and a continued rise in European consumption combined to bring about, during the summer of 1954, a very tight supply situation, which — together with the normal and inevitable speculative activity — stimulated prices to rise to the highest point in this century. Early in August 1954, the price of "spot" Accra rose to 72.90 cents per pound in New York, while September futures rose to 538 shillings per hundredweight in London (57.6d. per lb.). The average July-August "spot" price, New York, was 68 cents, while the average for the year 1954 works out at 57.8 cents a pound. In 1953, the average New York "spot" price was 37 cents a pound.

Table 3. — Cacao: Prices in the United States and the United Kingdom, Deflated by Wholesale Price Indices (1947-49 = 100), 1900-04 to 1950-54, and Annual, 1953 and 1954

Period	United States of America		United Kingdom	
	"Spot," Accra[1]	Unit value of imports	Unit value of imports	
			Wholesale price index	Sauerbeck-Statist index
	... *Cents per lb.* ...		... *Pence per lb.* ...	
1900-04		34.8	15.2	25.0
1905-09		31.7	14.3	23.3
1910-14	[2]29.7	25.2	12.1	20.3
1915-19	20.9	17.9	7.5	12.0
1920-24	12.9	13.6	7.5	9.4
1925-29	18.8	17.4	10.1	12.1
1930-34	11.6	11.2	7.9	10 0
1935-39	11.5	10.1	6.9	8.9
1940-44	12.9	10.3	5.0	6.2
1945-49	26.1	21.7	12.8	13.6
1950-54	36 0	30 4	20 0	20.3
1953	33.9	27.0	17.1	18.3
1954	52.4	[3]43.6	[4]25.6	[4]28.0

[1]New York Cacao Exchange. — [2]1913-14 average. — [3]January-August. — [4]January-November.

But these 1954 market quotations are very misleading. Little cacao actually changed hands at the July-August prices or even at the "average" 1954 spot price. The bulk of the supplies was bought by manufacturers at very much lower prices; this is true especially of United Kingdom manufacturers. The average United Kingdom unit import price was only about 39.5 pence a pound for the year, as compared with the average of 26.33 pence in 1953. Indeed, there is every reason for anticipating that the average unit import values will be substantially higher in 1955, even if the "spot" price does not again reach the high point of the previous year.

No doubt an average price of from 40 to 50 United States cents a pound appears excessive in relation to prices within recent memory. During the last five prewar years the average New York "spot" price was only 6.0 cents while the unit value of United States imports was 5.3 cents. But it is necessary to bear in mind that cacao was one of the most depressed commodities in the last prewar years, as supplies rose annually by close to 20,000 metric tons. An entirely different picture emerges if the recent price developments are placed against the long-term background and cacao prices are deflated by a general price index.

These figures reveal many aspects which are generally overlooked in hasty comparisons of market prices. Firstly, in both the United States and the United Kingdom, prices during the thirties and during the war years were extremely low, whichever index of measurement is used. In the United Kingdom, the "deflated" price of cacao in relation to other commodities (wholesale) fell by two-thirds or three-quarters as compared with the first decade of this century. Nor is it true that cacao prices experienced a sudden rise during 1900-10 as compared with the previous decades. On the contrary, prices then were stable, or slightly lower. Secondly, in relation to the pre-1914 period of restricted supplies, the current price rise, although substantial, is by no means as exaggerated as would appear without adjustment to the change in prices of other commodities. Thus, on the basis of the Sauerbeck-Statist index, the rise in the United Kingdom unit value of imports in 1954 was only 12 percent as compared with 1900-04.

FIBERS

The Relative Consumption of Cotton, Wool, and Rayon Textiles

Of the total supplies available in 1953, cotton, wool, and rayon textiles represented respectively 71, 11, and 18 percent. Taking stock[2] changes into account, especially the heavy destocking of cotton goods in 1950 and the restocking of both cotton and rayon goods in 1951, the proportion of rayon in textile consumption has been rising steadily over the postwar period, while that of cotton has been stable since 1950, at 71 percent. On the other hand, the proportion of consumption provided by wool was falling until 1952. However, but for the existence of stocks of raw wool accumulated during the war years, the proportion of wool in total apparel fiber consumption in earlier postwar years would have been smaller and, since the increase in wool production in recent years has no more than compensated for the supplies available from these wartime stocks in earlier years, the decline in the proportion of wool over the postwar period as a whole would have been at the very least, much less pronounced. In fact,

[2] See "Per Caput Fiber Consumption Levels," Table 1 (*a*), *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, January 1955. A similar analysis for the three fibers individually gives the following trends in textile consumption and estimates of changes in textile stocks:

Year	Trend of textile consumption				Change in textile stocks			
	Total	Percent of total			Total	Cotton	Wool	Rayon
		Cotton	Wool	Rayon				
	1 000 m. tons	..... *Percent*			..... *1 000 metric tons*			
1949	8 751	72	13	15	— 252	— 116	— 54	— 82
1950	9 250	71	12	17	— 58	— 192	+ 96	+ 38
1951	9 668	71	11.5	17.5	+ 391	+ 311	— 71	+ 151
1952	10 071	71	11	18	— 317	— 134	— 28	— 155
1953	10 284	71	11	18	+ 115	+ 5	+ 65	+ 45

compared with prewar, cotton textiles have given ground to rayon textiles relatively more than wool.

During the postwar period, the relative importance of rayon has increased mainly in the traditional import markets for cotton textiles and, more recently, through the establishment of new rayon plants in the former textiles import markets, which had developed their own manufacturing industries based on imported cotton. In the case of the large cotton growers and manufacturers other than the United States, rayon has so far occupied a very modest place in the textile field. There are indications, however, that in some of the major rayon manufacturing countries rayon has found, or nearly found, its level in textile consumption relative to the other fibers.

Trade in rayon textiles also has expanded steadily throughout the postwar period, except during the trade recession of 1952. Exports of rayon yarns in 1953 were practically equal to those of cotton yarn, and the volume of rayon tissue exports was a third of cotton tissue exports. Because of the development of domestic textile industries in most of the cotton-growing countries and in other countries formerly dependent on imported textiles, total trade in textiles — both absolute and relative to total consumption — has tended to decline over a long period. However, while the proportion of rayon production exported in fabric form is still smaller than in 1938, it has nevertheless increased almost continually in the postwar period. On the other hand, the trends of trade in cotton and wool yarns and fabrics are less well defined at present.

Table 4. — World Exports of Cotton, Wool, and Rayon Textiles

Textiles	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	Thousand metric tons					
Yarns : Cotton	129	165	206	190	139	125
Wool.	36	41	53	41	30	44
Rayon	79	86	94	117	91	123
Total	244	292	353	348	260	292
Tissues : Cotton	495	561	668	679	545	546
Wool.	56	55	68	63	50	61
Rayon	76	101	131	170	147	178
Total	627	717	867	912	742	785
	Percent of total					
Yarns : Cotton	53	57	58	54	53	43
Wool.	15	14	15	12	12	15
Rayon	32	29	27	34	35	42
Tissues : Cotton	79	78	77	74	73	69
Wool.	9	8	8	7	7	8
Rayon	12	14	15	19	20	23
	Percent of total consumption					
Yarns : Cotton	2.1	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.7
Wool.	3.1	3.7	4.4	4.0	2.8	3.7
Rayon	7.1	7.0	5.9	5.9	5.6	6.6
Total	2.8	3.4	3.8	3.5	2.7	2.8
Tissues : Cotton	7.9	9.1	10.5	9.4	7.7	7.4
Wool.	4.8	4.9	5.6	6.1	4.7	5.2
Rayon	6.8	8.2	8.3	9.3	9.1	9.4
Total	7.3	8.4	9.4	9.1	7.6	7.5

A striking example of the effect of the increased trade in rayon textiles, especially in rayon fabrics, is seen in the consumption pattern for Africa. Since 1948, the proportion of rayon in Africa's total textile consumption has increased from 8 to 16 percent. Although a small rayon-producing industry has recently been established in Egypt, the increased consumption is due almost entirely to a rapid expansion in imports of rayon fabrics. In contrast, imports of cotton textiles have increased only slightly, the increased consumption of cotton goods in this continent being due more to the development of domestic cotton textile industries (especially in Egypt) than to greater cotton textile imports.

The distribution of textiles between the three fibers varies considerably from country to country, and the continental average is by no means typical. In Tunisia and French Morocco, where wool appears to be used extensively, the relative consumption of both cotton and rayon are below the continental average. In Egypt, with its large cotton textile industry, consumption of wool and rayon textiles is small. However, where textile consumption is supplied mainly by imports, as in British West and East Africa, Algeria, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and the Union of South Africa, there is now a high proportion of rayon.

In Central and South America, on the other hand, the consumption of rayon textiles has increased to 16 percent of the total entirely as the result of the development of its own rayon-producing industries. Total imports of cotton and wool textiles have been declining over a long period as local textile production increased, and now, in countries which have established rayon plants, imports of rayon fabrics are also beginning to decrease. In a number of cases (e.g., Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Colombia) locally produced supplies of rayon (mostly in filament form) are being supplemented by imports of staple and yarn. Many of the large textile consumers in this continent are self-sufficient or tending towards self-sufficiency in at least one of the fibers and its textiles. Where cotton textile supplies are based on imported raw cotton, as in Uruguay, Chile, and Colombia, and especially where cotton textiles are also imported as in Venezuela and Cuba, the rayon textile proportion is now above, and the cotton textile

proportion below, average. The cotton proportion is exceptionally low in Uruguay and Chile, where there are also manufacturing industries based on home-grown wool. In addition, the rayon proportion is high in Mexico where very little wool is consumed. The rayon proportion is lowest in such countries as Argentina, Brazil, and Peru,

Table 5. — Regional Consumption (Availability) of Cotton, Wool, and Rayon Textiles

Region	Total quantity	Cotton	Wool	Rayon
	1 000 m. tons	..... *Percent of total*		
Western Europe				
1948	1 872	59	24	17
1949	2 051	55	23	22
1950	2 288	57	22	21
1951	2 343	58	17	25
1952	2 075	59	20	21
1953	2 219	53	23	24
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.				
1948	814	73	14	13
1949	975	73	14	13
1950	1 027	71	13	16
1951	1 138	69	12	19
1952	1 254	69	11	20
1953	1 376	69	10	21
North America				
1948	2 926	70	12	18
1949	2 416	71	11	18
1950	2 935	67	12	21
1951	3 217	72	8	20
1952	2 825	72	9	19
1953	2 959	71	9	20
Central and South America				
1948	603	78	12	10
1949	609	75	13	12
1950	631	74	12	14
1951	647	74	11	15
1952	654	75	11	14
1953	628	74	10	16
Asia				
1948	1 904	93	4	3
1949	1 993	91	4	5
1950	1 809	88	4	8
1951	2 171	86	4	10
1952	2 560	85	5	10
1953	2 708	85	5	10
Africa				
1948	291	80	12	8
1949	323	79	11	10
1950	320	75	10	15
1951	370	73	10	17
1952	351	78	9	13
1953	389	74	10	16
Oceania				
1948	116	46	38	16
1949	125	48	36	16
1950	120	46	39	15
1951	139	47	34	19
1952	132	51	30	19
1953	69	47	33	20
WORLD TOTAL				
1948	8 548	73	14	13
1949	8 505	73	13	14
1950	9 145	70	13	17
1951	10 043	72	10	18
1952	9 853	72	11	17
1953	10 353	71	11	18

which have ample supplies of cotton and wool for their well-established manufacturing industries. All three, however, have their own rayon-producing industries.

In Asia, the 1953 proportion of the three fibers in textiles consumption, at 85, 5, and 10 percent for cotton, wool, and rayon, respectively, are not very different from prewar. If Japan is excluded from the total, there has been a small increase, since prewar, in the proportion of rayon at the expense of cotton. The distribution of rayon textiles, however, is now very different. Prewar rayon textile consumption was concentrated very heavily in Japan and the Japanese Empire. In the postwar period there has been a large expansion in the consumption of rayon textiles in several important markets, such as Indonesia, Iraq, Malaya, Ceylon, and the Philippines. In all these countries, at least 20 percent of the consumption during the last two or three years was rayon. This holds true to a lesser extent in Pakistan, Burma, Thailand, and Indochina. All these countries, except Indonesia and Pakistan - which also import yarn - import their rayon predominantly in fabric form. Until recently, except for Iraq, which consumes a large amount of domestic wool textiles, all were consumers, almost exclusively, of cotton textiles. Syria and Lebanon, as well as Iraq, use relatively small quantities of cotton textiles. Syria has an exceptionally large rayon consumption (30-40 percent) and Lebanon a large wool consumption (about 20 percent).

As in South America, the rayon proportion is lowest in countries where consumption is based on large domestic supplies of raw cotton. The most extreme case of concentration on cotton textiles is China where the consumption of wool and rayon (and also of silk) textiles is negligible as compared with that of cotton textiles. India imports large quantities of rayon staple and yarn (14 percent of the world yarn imports in 1953) and has now the nucleus of a filament-producing industry, but its total rayon textile consumption amounts to less than 5 percent of its total textile consumption. Turkey and Iran, which have domestic supplies of both cotton and wool, so far consume very little rayon.

Japan is still the only large rayon producer in Asia; it is the second largest in the world, producing, in 1953, nearly half as much as the United States. The rayon proportion of the total textiles consumed has been declining in recent years in favor of wool and cotton, but it is still a little higher than in 1938.

In both Australia and New Zealand - but especially the latter - wool textiles form an exceptionally large part of total textile consumption. Except in the case of wool, textile consump-

tion in Australia is based mainly on imported textiles of which an increasing proportion are made of rayon. Both countries have a comparatively low consumption of cotton textiles.

Western Europe has the highest rayon consumption in proportion to total consumption. It also consumes relatively more wool than any other region except Oceania. The proportion of each of the three fibers available for consumption fluctuated from year to year over the postwar period, probably as a result of the variations in textile stocks arising from the net export trade of the region. It appears, however, that over the postwar period the distribution of consumption changed slightly in favor of rayon and against wool. As noted earlier, however, the decline in the proportion of wool is a special feature connected with the earlier unloading of wartime accumulations of raw wool. While the distribution differs from country to country, there are certain similarities. In all countries of Western Europe, the proportion of wool to total textile consumption is higher than the (world) average. Austria, for example, has the lowest wool proportion with an average of about 15 percent. While cotton is still the predominant fiber, the proportion of cotton is lower than in most other countries. The proportion of rayon is over 40 percent in Austria and over 30 percent in Western Germany, but these are exceptional figures. Most countries, at present, consume about 20 percent of their textiles in the form of rayon and only Switzerland consumes comparatively little rayon.

Owing to the annual fluctuations in the fiber distribution which are characteristic of this region, it is rather difficult to discern the trends. However, it is possible to say that in Western Germany the trend is now against rayon and in favor of wool, and the same may be true of Austria and Italy. In both Germany and Italy, the proportion of rayon is now much smaller than prewar. In Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, the trend appears to be in favor of rayon.

In the United States, the inter-fiber pattern in textile consumption has been very stable since 1950. In spite of the fact that this country has the highest per caput consumption of rayon textiles, the proportion of these to the natural fibers is about the same as in the rest of the world. The United States' proportion of wool is slightly below the world average. Canada's rayon consumption, on the other hand, has been increasing steadily and now accounts for nearly 25 percent of its total textile consumption; this country also has a relatively high consumption of wool textiles.

In the area consisting of Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R., the trend has been persistently in favor of rayon and away from cotton and wool. The proportions are not, however, abnormally exaggerated. For rayon, the proportion is rather less than in Western Europe and for wool, rather more than in the United States. The region's textile supplies are based mainly on the Soviet cotton crop and the expanding rayon industries of Eastern Germany, the U.S.S.R., Poland, and Czechoslovakia, supplemented by imports of rayon staple (amounting, in 1953, to nearly a quarter of world trade) and some rayon yarn from Western Europe.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Area and production: New and revised data received during January 1955

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en janvier 1955

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t*
WHEAT			
Italy	1953	4 770	9 052
Spain	1954	4 317	4 541
United Kingdom	1954	994	2 835
United States	1953	27 381	31 829
RYE			
Spain	1954	620	487
United States	1953	560	461
MILLET and SORGHUM			
United States (Sorghum)	1953	2 489	2 778
French West Africa	1953	5 037	2 090
RICE			
Japan	1954	3 038	11 392
Pakistan[3]	1954	[R]9 219	—
Philippines[3]	1954	—	*3 144
POTATOES			
Belgium	1954	—	2 634
Denmark	1954	—	1 963
Italy	1954	396	3 174
Spain	1954	365	3 515
United Kingdom	1954	383	7 316
SWEET POTATOES and YAMS			
Peru	1952	12	85
	1953	13	92
Japan	1954	354	5 226
CASSAVA			
Nigeria	1951	999	10 694
DRY PEAS			
United Kingdom[1]	1954	66	68
India[1]	1951	952	628
	1952	910	612
	1953	926	595
BROAD BEANS			
Spain	1954	—	99
United Kingdom[1]	1954	49	99
CHICK-PEAS			
Spain	1954	308	121
India[1]	1951	6 829	3 387
	1952	7 290	4 232
LENTILS			
India[1]	1951	448	187
	1952	443	195
WINE			
Portugal[2]	1954	—	1 108
RAISINS			
United States	1954	—	152
CITRUS FRUIT			
Italy			
Oranges and tangerines	1954	—	586
United States			
Grapefruit	1954	—	1 566
OLIVES			
Italy	1954	—	1 250
Portugal	1954	—	296
Spain	1954	—	1 296
Algeria	1954	—	*221
OLIVE OIL			
Italy[4]	1954	—	220
Spain[4]	1954	—	251
SOYBEANS			
Canada	1954	103	138
Japan	1954	430	412
GROUNDNUTS			
China	1954	—	*2 300
India[1]	1954	—	[5]4 384
COTTONSEED			
Mexico[1]	1952	753	469
COFFEE			
Costa Rica	1953	—	24.9
Guatemala	1952	—	58.3
Ethiopia	1954	—	*45.0
French West Africa	1954	—	*89.7
CACAO BEANS			
Gold Coast and British Togoland	1953	—	*214.2
	1954	—	*227.9
TOBACCO			
India	1952	—	244.9
Thailand	1948	—	14.1
	1948—50	—	17.3
COTTON (Lint)			
Mexico[1]	1952	753	274
Peru	1953	—	*110
MEAT			
Denmark[7]			
Beef and veal	1954	—	202
Pork	1954	—	524
Uruguay			
Beef and veal	1953	—	325
Pork	1953	—	20
Mutton and lamb	1953	—	64
Total	1953	—	409
MILK (Cow)			
Denmark	1954	—	5 400
BUTTER			
Denmark	1954	—	181
CHEESE			
Denmark	1954	—	81

NOTE : All 1954 and 1955 data represent preliminary estimates, forecasts, or intentions, and are subject to revision. Area figures refer to harvested areas, except as otherwise specified. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

[1]Crop year beginning in year stated. — [2]Second estimate ; second estimate for 1953 was 9,537,000 ha. — [3]Crop year ending in year stated. — [4]Edible oil. — [5]Second estimate ; second estimate for 1953 was 3,907,000 ha. — [6]Production for calendar year 1954. — [7]Includes offals and the meat equivalent of exported live animals.

NOTE : Toutes les données relatives à 1954 et à 1955 sont soit des estimations préliminaires, soit des prévisions, soit des objectifs, donc sujettes à revision. Sauf indication contraire, les superficies s'entendent des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [2]Deuxième estimation ; la deuxième estimation de l'année 1953 était 9.537.000 hectares. — [3]Campagne agricole finissant l'année indiquée. — [4]Huile comestible. — [5]Deuxième estimation ; la deuxième estimation de l'année 1953 était 3.907.000 hectares. — [6]Production pour l'année civile 1954. — [7]Y compris les abats et compte tenu de l'exportation de bétail sur pied.

Table 2. - Barley : Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 2. - Orge : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	120	139	149	151	185	251	320	313
Belgium	78	89	93	76	227	273	294	*218
Czechoslovakia	*593	...	...	...	*1 034	...	...	...
Denmark	463	567	622	605	1 548	2 131	2 180	2 035
Finland	124	146	169	164	190	224	314	265
France	893	1 075	1 203	1 242	1 435	1 729	2 239	2 522
Germany, Western	522	707	788	733	1 180	1 757	2 072	1 920
Greece	205	215	214	209	204	213	258	236
Hungary	[2]458	...	...	...	674	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	54	91	76	[3]66	128	253	229	*174
Italy	251	253	250	248	250	267	313	278
Netherlands	56	69	103	63	186	240	279	208
Norway	40	64	81	93	91	148	207	233
Poland	850	...	...	...	1 038	...	...	...
Portugal	135	157	159	161	102	102	102	100
Spain	1 511	1 460	1 604	1 613	1 517	1 677	1 492	2 135
Sweden	89	155	189	167	194	334	470	364
Switzerland	23	23	25	23	54	61	63	56
United Kingdom	799	923	901	835	1 987	2 371	2 561	2 285
Yugoslavia	319	316	360	331	333	257	457	252
Total	*8 600*	*9 870*	*10 300*	*10 100*	*14 000*	*16 840*	*18 400*	*18 000*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	2 582	3 431	3 606	3 179	3 243	6 344	5 706	3 837
Mexico	216	231	235	...	157	165	169	...
United States	4 442	3 336	3 475	5 258	6 213	4 921	5 281	8 058
Total	*7 200*	*7 000*	*7 320*	*8 670*	*9 600*	*11 430*	*11 160*	*12 090*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	504	840	653	...	590	1 175	894	*1 000
Bolivia	[4]52	...	...	...	[4]36	...	...	...
Brazil	13	23	28	27	13	23	27	25
Chile	50	67	67	[3]56	80	140	110	...
Colombia	38	51	...	...	43	61	...	...
Ecuador	77	108	112	...	50	77	83	...
Peru	179	185	...	...	207	217	226	...
Uruguay	29	25	[3]43	...	26	22	40	...
Total	*940*	*1 350*	*1 190*	...	*1 040*	*1 750*	*1 470*	...
ASIA								
China (22 provinces)	6 207	*6 395	...	...	*6 921	6 970	...	...
India	*3 122	3 159	3 241	3 314	2 391	2 367	2 895	2 765
Iran	[5]742	*800	*800	799	758	*840	*820	824
Iraq	987	882	1 096	1 068	740	*700	1 111	1 240
Japan	1 003	927	915	1 012	1 924	2 158	2 091	2 584
Korea, South	660	*630	*736	*731	644	*610	761	*600
Pakistan	223	215	211	248	158	139	114	159
Syria	370	397	438	544	345	467	472	561
Turkey	1 830	2 312	2 436	2 500	1 820	3 189	3 500	*2 500
Total	*15 600*	*16 200*	*16 600*	*17 200*	*16 100*	*18 000*	*19 160*	*19 100*
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 073	1 337	1 292	1 412	812	1 043	910	*810
Egypt	71	57	49	51	132	118	103	116
Ethiopia	*1 000	...	...	...	733	...	...	...
French Morocco	1 789	2 062	2 003	1 996	1 290	1 220	1 806	1 737
Tunisia	513	740	*577	[3]882	233	340	180	*170
Union of South Africa	[6]41	...	...	...	[6]31	58	*55	*61
Total	*4 900*	*5 680*	*5 450*	*5 860*	*3 400*	*3 610*	*3 980*	*3 830*
OCEANIA								
Australia	422	557	728	486	455	763	893	588
New Zealand	22	22	28	...	50	49	57	...
Total	*440*	*580*	*760*	*520*	*500*	*810*	*950*	*650*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**37 700**	**40 700**	**41 600**	**43 500**	**44 600**	**52 400**	**55 100**	**55 200**

[1]1954, preliminary figures. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]Sown area. — [4]1948. — [5]1948 and 1950. — [6]On farms and estates.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]Superficie ensemencée. — [4]1948. — [5]1948 et 1950. — [6]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 3. - Oats : Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 3. - Avoine: Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	204	200	200	191	245	340	360	334
Belgium	180	162	161	152	493	463	462	452
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	[2]97	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia	[2]621	...	...	...	*972	...	...	...
Denmark	305	268	244	250	935	960	823	787
Finland	422	473	479	487	688	809	904	830
France	2 409	2 275	2 270	2 138	3 303	3 355	3 663	3 565
Germany, Western	1 137	1 112	1 055	943	2 350	2 616	2 554	2 473
Greece	141	153	149	143	114	116	167	152
Hungary	*206	...	...	...	*265	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	294	247	231	[3]215	637	587	576	*537
Italy	473	465	457	452	486	508	602	546
Luxembourg	22	20	21	19	35	37	40	38
Netherlands	136	152	156	143	374	483	484	464
Norway	76	80	72	70	173	162	179	159
Poland	1 750	...	...	...	2 287	...	...	...
Portugal	297	291	300	300	112	134	131	126
Spain	613	589	602	617	452	490	434	542
Sweden	498	501	506	479	813	791	983	858
Switzerland	29	25	27	26	68	70	78	68
United Kingdom	1 307	1 165	1 149	1 047	2 929	2 816	2 866	2 455
Yugoslavia	365	334	339	341	308	216	352	233
Total	*12 700*	*12 400*	*12 270*	*11 890*	*19 700*	*20 140*	*20 910*	*19 840*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	4 609	4 477	3 978	4 112	5 638	7 199	6 276	4 827
Mexico	64	82	86	...	45	51	50	...
United States	16 086	15 549	15 870	17 058	19 912	18 291	17 555	21 766
Total	*20 800*	*20 110*	*19 930*	*21 250*	*25 600*	*25 540*	*23 880*	*26 650*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	596	963	729	...	669	1 269	991	*1 200
Brazil	14	15	17	17	10	10	12	12
Chile	96	99	108	103	77	91	100	...
Uruguay	81	58	74	...	48	38	60	...
Total	*800*	*1 140*	*930*	...	*810*	*1 410*	*1 170*	...
ASIA								
China : 22 provinces	*941	*971	...	...	*753	*814	...	...
Manchuria	...	...	...	...	[4]*201	*214	...	...
Japan	83	82	87	88	107	138	146	163
Korea	...	...	...	...	[5]*46	...	...	...
Syria	8	8	6	...	6	7	5	...
Turkey	290	356	319	*330	293	405	413	*300
Total	*1 700*	*1 770*	*1 710*	...	*1 400*	*1 630*	*1 610*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	173	181	179	146	137	142	116	120
French Morocco	48	57	80	47	43	61	69	44
Tunisia	32	21	23	19	17	12	12	6
Union of South Africa	[7], [6]152	...	...	...	[7]93	81	...	...
Total	*420*	*450*	*470*	...	*300*	*310*	*300*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	711	1 119	870	...	461	791	604	490
New Zealand	22	20	28	...	49	43	22	...
Total	*730*	*1 140*	*900*	...	*510*	*830*	*630*	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**37 200**	**37 000**	**36 200**	**37 000**	**48 300**	**49 900**	**45 500**	**50 200**

[1]1954, preliminary figures. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]Sown area. — [4]1950 — [5]1948. — [6]1949 and 1950. — [7]On farms and estates.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]Superficie ensemencée. — [4]1950. — [5]1948. — [6]1949 et 1950. — [7]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 4. - Maize : Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 4. - Maïs : Superficie et production 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	58	60	58	58	113	122	151	149
Czechoslovakia : Grown alone	[2]114	...	...	...	*239	...	...	...
With other crops	[2]31	...	...	...	[2]55	...	...	...
France	308	349	375	405	353	485	803	871
Greece	235	255	269	262	215	230	309	255
Hungary	[2]1 329	...	...	...	[2]2 862	...	...	...
Italy	1 241	1 272	1 268	1 273	2 128	2 395	3 207	2 952
Portugal	500	488	475	500	360	455	350	385
Spain	370	384	365	355	449	635	707	691
Yugoslavia	2 338	2 286	2 404	2 469	3 298	1 470	3 831	2 988
Total	*10 800*	*11 400*	*11 500*	*11 700*	*15 100*	*11 900*	*16 600*	*15 900*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	112	137	146	169	338	501	530	586
Cuba	*191	*150	*165	...	*191	*150	*170	...
Dominican Republic	[4]67	...	...	...	[4]76	88	...	...
El Salvador	[5]187	200	185	...	[5]229	181	181	...
Guatemala	[5]521	478	*600	...	[4]420	433	*480	...
Honduras	186	291	304	...	171	182	191	...
Mexico	4 047	4 236	...	...	2 942	3 202	3 800	4 300
Nicaragua	96	*123	*102	...	78	*109	*86	...
United States[6]	34 020	32 819	32 620	32 324	83 836	83 300	81 092	75 305
Total	*39 700*	*38 800*	*39 300*	*39 500*	*88 500*	*88 400*	*86 900*	*81 500*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	1 564	2 356	2 414	...	2 319	3 550	4 450	*3 000
Brazil	4 650	5 120	...	...	5 897	5 984	7 071	...
Chile	49	51	54	...	65	90	85	...
Colombia	681	844	...	...	665	928	...	...
Peru	249	283	...	...	399	458	...	...
Uruguay	298	301	*290	...	152	208	*237	...
Venezuela	356	270	...	...	311	343	...	...
Total	*8 000*	*9 500*	*9 900*	...	*10 200*	*12 000*	*13 900*	...
ASIA								
China : 22 provinces	*4 966	*4 940	...	...	*6 843	*6 600	...	...
Manchuria	[7]*3 380	*3 100	...	...	[7]*4 230	* 4 190	...	...
India	3 277	3 600	3 635	...	1 960	2 868	2 900	...
Indonesia								
Java and Madura	[7]1 640	1 794	1 500	...	[7]1 055	1 204	1 560	...
Other islands	[7]391	438	419	...	[7]516	433		...
Japan	39	41	47	46	51	71	66	54
Pakistan	393	393	432	...	394	381	444	...
Philippines	935	998	1 120	...	667	710	781	...
Turkey	576	642	621	...	683	837	759	...
Total	*16 000*	*16 400*	*16 300*	...	*16 800*	*17 700*	*17 900*	...
AFRICA								
Egypt	630	716	847	800	1 322	1 506	1 853	1 725
French Morocco	524	482	...	...	324	250	300	...
French West Africa	471	858	...	...	293	492	...	...
Kenya	[3]382	[5]57	*67	...	[3]574	[8]84	*100	...
Madagascar	81	79	...	...	67	71	...	...
Tanganyika	[7]230	...	...	...	[7] 150	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	[3]2 915	[3]3 262	[3]3 548	...	2 444	3 163	3 580	*3 175
Total	*8 100*	*8 900*	*9 300*	...	*7 100*	*8 200*	*9 100*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	74	70	63	...	135	126	102	...
Total	*80*	*70*	*70*	...	*150*	*140*	*110*	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**82 700**	**85 100**	**86 400**	...	**137 900**	**138 300**	**144 500**	...

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]1948. — [4]1949 and 1950. — [5]1948 and 1950. — [6]Includes estimates of grain equivalent of maize used for silage or fodder and maize hogged off or grazed. — [7]1950. — [8]On farms and estates.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]1948. — [4]1949 et 1950. — [5]1948 et 1950. — [6]Y compris une estimation en équivalent de grain pour le maïs ensilé, le maïs fourrager et le maïs brouté sur pied. — [7]1950. — [8]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 5. - Dry beans : Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 5. - Haricots secs : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2
France[2]								
Grown alone	104	94	140	131	78	56	108	100
With other crops	44	45			5	12		
Germany	*9	...	...	...	*10	...	...	...
Eastern	(*4)	...	...	...	(*4)	...	...	...
Western	(5)	2	2	2	(6)	3	3	3
Greece								
Grown alone	25	27	26	30	18	15	24	32
With other crops	[3]15	21	21	19	[3]12	11	19	17
Hungary								
Grown alone	[4]8	...	...	...	[4]*60	...	...	...
With other crops	[4]468	...	...	...		...	...	...
Italy	488	448	443	442	136	116	165	163
Netherlands	5	4	4	...	11	7	8	...
Portugal	364	359	340	343	44	62	29	28
Romania	*340	...	...	...	*210	...	...	...
Spain	210	101	105	98	62	80	85	79
Yugoslavia								
Grown alone	33	22	22	25	24	7	22	24
With other crops	[5]790	807	899	...	[5]88	43	127	...
Total	*2 900*	*2 760*	*2 840*	*2 830*	*760*	*670*	*850*	*840*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	35	24	28	29	43	35	33	35
Costa Rica								
Grown alone	[3]32	29	39	...	[3]8	11	16	...
With other crops	[3]5	4	4	...	[3]2	1	1	...
Cuba	*60	*60	*50	...	*41	*16	*34	...
Dominican Republic	[3]20	...	...	...	[3]21	*21	*20	...
El Salvador	*36	25	25	17	*30	20	20	14
Haiti	*25	*25	*25	...	*17	*17	*17	...
Honduras	25	...	...	...	18	20	19	...
Mexico	881	965	990	...	230	244	325	...
Nicaragua	23	28	27	...	14	23	22	...
United States	735	512	573	638	899	739	827	857
Total	*1 880*	*1 720*	*1 810*	*1 820*	*1 320*	*1 150*	*1 330*	*1 330*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	36	26	28	...	42	35	30	...
Brazil	1 795	1 995	...	...	1 247	1 387	...	...
Chile	73	78	85	...	64	84	87	...
Colombia	98	92	...	...	47	55	...	...
Peru	44	27	24	...	35	24	22	...
Total	*2 050*	*2 220*	...	...	*1 440*	*1 580*	...	...
ASIA								
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam								
Cambodia[7]	55	40	...	...	23	12	...	...
Viet-Nam[7]	3	12	...	...	2	5	...	...
Burma	*130	*140	*140	...	*65	*110	*115	...
China (22 provinces)[8]	*1 740	*1 800	*1 700	...	*1 130	*1 150	*1 050	...
Cyprus	1	2	2	...	1	1	2	...
India	[4]4 278	3 556	3 422	3 506	[3]862	853	730	904
Japan	[3]121	175	186	...	[3]128	206	157	...
Korea, South	[3]35	35	32	...	[3]17	15	16	...
Lebanon	3	3	...	...	5	5	...	...
Philippines	52	73	...	...	32	36	...	...
Syria	2	2	2	...	1	1	2	...
Turkey	94	89	91	...	90	102	112	...
Total	*6 510*	*5 930*	*5 700*	...	*2 360*	*2 500*	*2 240*	...
AFRICA								
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	[5]54	...	...	...	[5]19	...	...	...
Angola	*62	*60	*60	...	*56	*45	*45	...
Ethiopia	720	...	...	...	250	...	...	...
French Morocco	11	9	8	7	5	4	2	3
Madagascar	...	55	...	...	...	32	...	...
Ruanda-Urundi	307	314	336	...	191	205	234	...
Union of South Africa[9]	76	78	...	...	35	40	...	...
Total	*1 230*	*1 450*	...	...	*560*	*630*	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**14 600**	**14 100**	**14 000**	...	**6 400**	**6 500**	**6 600**	...

NOTE : Continental and world totals refer only to countries listed.

[1]Includes *Phaseolus vulgaris*, *P. lunatus*, *P. aureas* and *P. mungo*. 1954 preliminary figures. — [2]Includes catch crop which is small. — [3]1950. — [4]1948 and 1949. — [5]1949 and 1950. — [6]1948. — [7]Includes small quantities of other pulses. — [8]Excludes black beans. — [9]Area refers to farms and estates only ; production is total.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1]Y compris *Phaseolus vulgaris*, *P. lunatus*, *P. aureas* et *P. mungo*. 1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Y compris la culture dérobée qui est de peu d'importance. — [3]1950. — [4]1948 et 1949. — [5]1949 et 1950. — [6]1948. — [7]Y compris de petites quantités d'autres légumes secs. — [8]Non compris les haricots noirs. — [9]Pour la superficie, cultures des fermes et grands domaines seulement ; pour la production, toutes cultures.

Table 6. - Sugar beets and beet sugar

Tableau 6. - Betteraves à sucre et sucre de betterave

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Sugar beets - Betteraves à sucre				Beet sugar (raw) - Sucre de betterave (brut)			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons							
EUROPE												
Austria	26	40	37	43	554	853	1 058	1 344	79	133	183	*211
Belgium	56	64	59	57	2 207	2 194	2 389	2 132	350	323	408	*340
Bulgaria[1]	*33	*33	*33	*33	*385	*325	...	...	*58	*50	*70	*55
Czechoslovakia	197	*210	*220	*220	*4 954	*4 600	[1] 5 450	[1]*5 000	*713	*625	*825	*725
Denmark	61	72	61	56	2 131	2 045	2 487	1 605	[2]*321	[2]266	[2]*391	[2]*235
Finland	8	11	10	*17	198	226	299	*371	*22	20	36	*38
France[1]	*293	*348	*343	*320	8 427	7 600	10 200	(10 500)	1 092	999	1 639	*1 665
Saar	—	—	—	—	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Germany[1]	*363	*440	*445	*475	*9 361	*12 100	*13 897	*14 208	*1 421	*1 496	*2 214	*1 985
Eastern[1]	(*204)	(*218)	(*221)	(*221)	(*4 257)	(*5 550)	(*5 000)	(*5 195)	(*671)	(*600)	(*806)	(*680)
Western[1]	(*159)	(222)	(224)	(*254)	(5 104)	(6 550)	(8 897)	(9 013)	(750)	(896)	[3](1 408)	(*1 295)
Hungary	*107	*115	*120	*122	*1 283	[1]*1 375	[1]*2 850	[1]*2 300	*254	*240	*410	*330
Ireland[1]	25	21	26	*30	610	555	822	*748	98	93	130	*105
Italy[4]	139	222	210	220	[1]*3 770	[1]5 732	[1]6 102	6 514	510	712	717	*750
Netherlands	60	63	68	79	2 583	2 789	2 971	3 000	354	422	440	*420
Poland	253	*344	*361	*375	5 229	[1]*5 550	[1]*6 881	[1]6 565	824	*975	*1 105	*950
Romania[1]	*66	*93	*93	*100	*823	*775	*1 395	*1 150	*108	*95	*180	*165
Spain[1,4]	91	178	118	92	1 508	4 154	2 341	1 666	202	571	319	*242
Sweden	50	54	51	59	1 852	1 597	1 997	2 002	*295	234	335	*288
Switzerland	5	6	6	6	208	203	213	200	27	29	33	27
United Kingdom[1]	169	164	167	*175	4 571	4 304	5 353	4 623	617	622	786	*626
Yugoslavia	87	76	84	79	1 148	512	1 514	1 249	128	55	191	*168
Total	*2 090*	*2 560*	*2 510*	*2 560*	*51 850*	*57 500*	*68 700*	*65 600*	*7 480*	*7 970*	*10 420*	*9 330*
U.S.S.R.	*1 153	*1 183	*1 300	*1 300	...	...	...	...	*2 100	*3 000	*3 400	*3 200
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada	33	37	33	36	791	926	817	865	118	150	120	*125
United States	311	269	302	355	10 026	9 225	10 962	12 725	1 497	1 365	1 647	1 848
Total	*340*	*310*	*340*	*390*	*10 800*	*10 150*	*11 780*	*13 600*	*1 620*	*1 520*	*1 770*	*2 000*
SOUTH AMERICA												
Uruguay	2	*4	*4	*4	28	*75	*91	*91	*3	*12	*16	*16
ASIA												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	[5]33	23	...	...	*5	*4	*6	*6
China : Manchuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*8	*12	*18	*20
Iran[6]	*28	*43	*44	*45	*255	*484	*532	*535	44	*79	*76	*80
Japan	12	13	14	*16	125	240	266	...	14	35	*44	*36
Turkey[1]	50	48	53	*71	794	1 069	1 170	*1 211	145	181	*194	*199
Total	*110*	*130*	*140*	*160*	*1 400*	*2 100*	*2 300*	*2 300*	*220*	*320*	*350*	*350*
WORLD TOTAL	**3 700**	**4 180**	**4 300**	**4 410**	...	...	...	...	**11 400**	**12 800**	**16 000**	**14 900**
Excl. U.S.S.R.	**2 550**	**3 000**	**3 000**	**3 110**	**64 100**	**69 800**	**82 900**	**81 600**	**9 300**	**9 800**	**12 600**	**11 700**

NOTE : Unless otherwise specified, data refer to year of harvest (generally September-August), beginning in the year shown.

[1]Beet production figures are for beets processed in sugar factories. — [2]Including sugar production from Danish beets processed in Sweden. — [3]Excluding about 30,000 metric tons of sugar produced from beets grown outside Germany. — [4]Crop year July-June. — [5]1949 and 1950. — [6]Year beginning 22 March.

NOTE : A moins d'indication contraire, les données se rapportent à la campagne agricole (généralement septembre-août) commençant l'année indiquée.

[1]Les chiffres de production des betteraves représentent les quantités de betteraves à sucre traitées dans les sucreries. — [2]Y compris la production de sucre à partir de betteraves du Danemark traitées en Suède. — [3]Ne comprend pas quelque 30.000 tonnes de sucre provenant de betteraves cultivées en dehors de l'Allemagne. — [4]Campagne agricole juillet-juin. — [5]1949 et 1950. — [6]Année commençant le 22 mars.

Table 7. - Cheese : Production, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, and 1953

Tableau 7. - Fromage : Production, 1948-50, 1951, 1952 et 1953

Country — Pays		Type of production — Genre de production	1948-50	1951	1952	1953
			Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques			
EUROPE						
Austria	*a*	Total	9	18	19	22
	d	Total	4			
Belgium	*a*	Total	[1]7	14	8	8
	d	Total	[1]5		6	7
Denmark	*a*	Total	61	77	86	87
Finland	*a*	Total	11	16	20	16
France	*a*	Total	223	260	290	...
	bc	Total	21	22	...	...
Saar	*ad*	Total	1	2	2	3
Germany, Western	*ad*	Total	151	223	231	240
Greece	*a*	Total	2	2	1	1
	bc	Total	35	41	40	56
Ireland, Rep. of	*a*	Factory	3	2	3	2
Italy	*abc*	Total	256	287	286	292
Netherlands	*a*	Total	118	143	145	159
Norway	*a*	Total	17	26	29	26
	d	Total	3	3	2	1
Spain	*a*	Total	[1]15	15	15	24
	b	Total	[1]26	25	10	11
	c	Total			19	19
Sweden	*a*	Total	57	54	60	54
Switzerland	*a*	Total	51	49	54	57
	d	Total	2	2	2	2
United Kingdom	*a*	Total	40	45	60	89
NORTH and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada	*a*	Total	48	43	33	37
	d	Total	3	5	5	5
United States	*a*	Total	528	527	531	610
	d	Total[3]	131	164	171	185
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	*a*	Total	95	84	106	109
Brazil	*a*	Factory	22	22	27	30
	d	Factory		1	1	2
Peru	*a*	Total	8	8	8	...
	bc	Total	[1]1	...	...	...
Uruguay	*a*	Total	[1]5	6	7	6
Venezuela	*a*	Total	[2]25	...	...	...
ASIA						
Cyprus	*bc*	Total	2	1	2	2
Iran	*a*	Total	[1]5	15	...	...
Iraq	*a*	Total	[1]4	...	...	...
	bc	Total	[1]10	...	...	...
Syria	*a*	Total	[1]1	3	13	18
	bc	Total	[2]5	10		
AFRICA						
Union of South Africa	*ad*	Total	9	10	10	11
OCEANIA						
Australia[4]	*a*	Total	44	45	41	47
New Zealand[5]	*a*	Total	99	110	97	109

a : Cheese from whole and partly-skimmed milk of cows or buffaloes.
b : Cheese from sheep's milk.
c : Cheese from goat's milk.
d : Cheese from skim milk.

[1]1949 and 1950. — [2]1950. — [3]Including cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. — [4]1948. — [5]1948 and 1949. — [6]Twelve-month period ending 30 June of year stated.

a : Fromage fabriqué avec lait de vache ou de bufflonne, entier et partiellement écrémé.
b : Fromage fabriqué avec lait de brebis.
c : Fromage fabriqué avec lait de chèvre.
d : Fromage fabriqué avec lait écrémé.

[1]1949 et 1950. — [2]1950. — [3]Y compris certains fromages maigres non raffinés. — [4]1948. — [5]1948 et 1949. — [6]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée.

Table 8. - Horses, mules, and asses **Tableau 8. - Espèces chevaline, mulassière et asine**

Country — Pays	Kind — Espèce	Date of estimate	Oct. - Sept. 1947/48 - 1949/50	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54
			Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE							
Austria	Horses	XII	283	283	276	267	259
	Mules	XII	2	2	2	2	2
	Asses	XII					
Belgium	Horses	V	271	249	239	[1]227	...
	Mules	V	2	2	2	[1]2	...
	Asses	V					
Denmark	Horses	VII	536	465	422	399	358
Finland	Horses	VI	398	382	369	339	...
France	Horses	1 - X	2 413	2 397	2 380	2 333	2 277
	Mules	1 - X	87	91	90	88	86
	Asses	1 - X	106	104	102	100	102
Germany	Horses	XII	2 286	2 301	2 196	2 118	2 004
	Mules	XII	6	*5	*5	*4	*4
	Asses	XII					
Eastern	Horses	XII	(670)	(723)	(741)	(750)	(725)
	Mules	XII	[2](1)	...	...	...	...
	Asses	XII					
Western	Horses	XII	(1 608)	(1 570)	(1 455)	(1 360)	(1 271)
	Mules	XII	(5)	(4)	(4)	(3)	(3)
	Asses	XII					
Greece	Horses	XII	235	279	292	305	314
	Mules	XII	147	171	185	193	199
	Asses	XII	366	450	466	475	490
Ireland, Rep. of	Horses	1 - VI	405	367	342	329	...
	Mules	1 - VI	5	4	3	4	...
	Asses	1 - VI	117	102	98	106	...
Italy	Horses	I	796	768	733	705	...
	Mules	I	391	393	398	401	...
	Asses	I	759	773	760	735	...
Netherlands[8]	Horses	V	289	253	244	248	241
Norway	Horses	20 - VI	198	184	175	168	159
Poland	Horses	...	2 505	[4]2 797	...	2 720	...
Spain	Horses	1 - IV	[4]686	...	...	[4]650	...
	Mules	1 - IV	[4]1 178	...	...	[4]1 156	...
	Asses	1 - IV	[4]830	...	...	[4]799	...
Sweden	Horses	1 - VI	467	415	386	362	337
Switzerland	Horses	20 - IV	138	131	131	128	126
	Mules	20 - IV	2	2	2	2	2
United Kingdom[7]	Horses	VI	623	478	414	370	...
Yugoslavia	Horses	I	1 040	1 095	1 102	1 126	1 193
	Mules	I	32	32	31	31	...
	Asses	I	152	152	160	164	...
Total	*Horses*		*17 100*	*16 900*	*16 100*	*16 200*	*16 100*
	Mules		*2 000*	*2 100*	*2 100*	*2 100*	*2 100*
	Asses		*2 800*	*2 800*	*2 800*	*2 900*	*2 900*
U.S.S.R.	Horses	...	...	13 700	14 700	15 300	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA							
Canada[7]	Horses	1 - VI	1 803	1 307	1 183	1 099	996
Cuba	Horses	...	...	409	412	...	...
	Mules	...	...	34	31	...	...
	Asses	...	...	3	4	...	...
Dominican Republic	Horses	VI	140	134	129	125	...
	Mules	VI	46	43	46	46	...
	Asses	VI	80	81	79	75	...
El Salvador	Horses	X	[00]137	122	...	[0]90	...
	Mules	X	[00]42	37	...	[0]34	...
	Asses	X	[00]4	3	...	[0]3	...
Guatemala	Horses	IV - V	165	...	...	266	...
	Mules	IV - V	58	...	...	62	...
	Asses	IV - V	9	...	...	8	...
Honduras	Horses	VIII	187	140	[10]188	...	...
	Mules	VIII	72	81	[10]77	...	...
	Asses	VIII	21	23	[10]28	...	...
Mexico	Horses	XII	[2]2 704	...	...	...	...
	Mules	XII	[2]1 172	...	...	...	...
	Asses	XII	[2]2 570	...	...	...	...
United States[7]	Horses	1 - I	5 920	4 993	4 330	3 798	3 432
	Mules	1 - I	2 346	2 074	1 913	1 753	1 603
Total	*Horses*		*12 300*	*11 000*	*10 300*	*9 700*	*9 200*
	Mules		*3 900*	*3 900*	*3 700*	*3 500*	*3 400*
	Asses		*3 500*	*3 600*	*3 600*	*3 600*	*3 600*
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	Horses	...	...	7 265	...	...	...
Bolivia	Horses	...	[4]442	...	...	...	...
	Mules	...	[4]109	...	...	...	...
	Asses	...	[4]519	...	...	...	...
Brazil	Horses	31 - XII	[4]6 918	6 937	6 994	7 111	7 059
	Mules	31 - XII	[4]3 002	3 101	3 181	3 215	3 133
	Asses	31 - XII	[4]1 500	1 572	1 593	1 611	1 612
Colombia	Horses	XII	[4]1 162	1 298	...	...	[11]1 157
	Mules	XII	[4]516	542	...	...	[11]411
	Asses	XII	[4]264	461	...	...	[11]280
Paraguay	Horses	...	[4, 4]404	...	361	354	...
	Mules	...	[4]20	...	6	7	...
	Asses	...	[4]13	...	17	17	...

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 8. - Horses, mules, and asses (concluded) **Tableau 8. - Espèces chevaline, mulassière et asine** (fin)

Country — Pays	Kind — Espèce	Date of estimate	Oct. - Sept. 1947/48 - 1949/50	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54
			Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
SOUTH AMERICA (concluded)							
Peru	Horses	XII	507	432	529	533	523
	Mules	XII	144	156	178	181	174
	Asses	XII	405	415	404	407	392
Uruguay	Horses	V	...	667	...	...	...
Venezuela	Horses	XI	...	335	...	...	...
	Mules	XI	...	62	...	...	...
	Asses	XI	...	387	...	...	...
Total	*Horses*		*18 300*	*18 400*	*18 500*	*18 500*	*18 400*
	Mules		*4 300*	*4 400*	*4 300*	*4 400*	*4 300*
	Asses		*3 300*	*3 600*	*3 500*	*3 500*	*3 400*
ASIA							
China : 22 provinces	Horses	IV	[2] 2 023	...	...	...	...
	Mules	IV	[2] 1 905	...	...	...	...
	Asses	IV	[2] 8 561	...	...	...	...
India	Horses	...	[3,11] 1 399	1 527	...	...	...
	Mules	...	[11] 46	60	...	...	...
	Asses	...	[3,11] 1 130	1 239	...	...	...
Indonesia	Horses	...	574	529	[11] 549	...	...
Iran	Horses	...	[3] 352	365	...	...	...
	Mules	...	[11] 126	126	...	...	...
	Asses	...	[3] 1 245	1 200	...	...	...
Japan[7]	Horses	II	[2, 11] 1 082	1 112	1 112	1 090	1 022
Pakistan	Horses	...	[3] 470	...	494	...	...
	Mules	...	[3] 41	...	41	...	...
	Asses	...	[3] 913	...	959	...	...
Philippines	Horses	1 - I	202	207	214	219	...
Syria	Horses	31 - XII	116	97	100	101	98
	Mules	31 - XII	53	58	70	74	78
	Asses	31 - XII	247	271	244	250	260
Turkey	Horses	31 - XII	1 122	1 140	1 173	1 216	...
	Mules	31 - XII	101	109	110	117	...
	Asses	31 - XII	1 711	1 633	1 713	1 726	...
Total	*Horses*		*10 200*	*11 300*	*11 800*	*11 900*	...
	Mules		*3 500*	*4 200*	*4 600*	*4 600*	...
	Asses		*16 600*	*16 600*	*16 700*	*16 700*	...
AFRICA							
Algeria	Horses	XI	205	217	215	216	...
	Mules	XI	227	238	234	239	...
	Asses	XI	282	325	338	341	...
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Horses	...	20	20	20	...	...
	Asses	...	500	500	500	...	...
Basutoland	Horses	II	[14] 99	103	...	...	...
	Asses	II	[14] 49	59	...	...	...
Egypt	Horses	...	...	...	39	...	...
	Mules	...	...	...	10	...	...
	Asses	...	...	...	816	...	...
French Equat. Africa[16]	Horses	I	62	65	68	...	...
	Asses	I	102	98	105	...	...
French Morocco[16]	Horses	1 - III	166	190	202	...	...
	Mules	1 - III	145	155	163	...	...
	Asses	1 - III	619	747	805	...	...
French West Africa	Horses	...	197	211	227	227	...
	Asses	...	555	540	570	575	...
Nigeria and Br. Cameroons	Horses	...	...	212	...	...	...
	Mules	...	...	941	...	...	...
	Asses	...	...		...	...	...
South West Africa	Horses	...	49	48	35	35	...
	Asses	...	85	80	52	50	...
Tanganyika	Asses	...	119	105	114	126	...
Tunisia	Horses	...	68	80	80	78	...
	Mules	...	44	50	53	49	...
	Asses	...	118	161	168	164	...
Union of South Africa	Horses	31 - VIII	[17] 679	676	...	...	...
	Mules	31 - VIII	[17] 98	96	...	...	...
	Asses	31 - VIII	[17] 702	652	...	...	...
Total	*Horses*		*2 900*	*2 900*	*3 000*	*3 000*	...
	Mules		*1 600*	*1 600*	*1 600*	*1 600*	...
	Asses		*8 700*	*8 700*	*9 300*	*9 300*	...
OCEANIA							
Australia	Horses	31 - III	1 112	999	937	895	825
New Zealand	Horses	31 - I	211	197	187	171	171
Total	*Horses*		*1 400*	*1 200*	*1 200*	*1 100*	*1 100*
WORLD TOTAL	**Horses**		**75 200**	**75 400**	**75 600**	**75 800**	...
	Mules		**15 500**	**16 300**	**16 500**	**16 400**	...
	Asses		**35 300**	**35 700**	**36 300**	**36 400**	...
Excl. U.S.S.R.	**Horses**		**62 200**	**61 700**	**60 900**	**60 500**	...
	Mules		**15 300**	**16 100**	**16 300**	**16 200**	...
	Asses		**34 900**	**35 300**	**35 900**	**36 000**	...

[1]January. — [2]1947/48-1948/49. — [3]Horses used in agriculture. — [4]December. — [5]1947/48-1949/50. — [6]Animals over 1 year old. — [7]On farms. — [8]1947/48. — [9]August. — [10]March. — [11]Excluding the "Intendencias y Comisarias". — [12]1948/49-1949/50. — [13]September. — [14]1948/49. — [15]Total for country. — [16]Registered for taxation. — [17]1949/50.

[1]Janvier. — [2]1947/48-1948/49. — [3]Chevaux employés pour l'agriculture. — [4]Décembre. — [5]1947/48-1949/50. — [6]Animaux de plus d'un an. — [7]Dans les petites exploitations. — [8]1947/48. — [9]Août. — [10]Mars. — [11]Non compris les « Intendencias » et « Comisarias ». — [12]1948/49-1949/50. — [13]Septembre. — [14]1948/49. — [15]Total pour le pays. — [16]Animaux soumis à l'impôt. — [17]1949/50.

Table 9. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent): Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries

Tableau 9. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment): Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs

Country — Pays	1949/50	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1953				1954			
	VII-VI	VII-VI	VII-VI	VII-VI	VII-VI	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
Argentina	2 416	2 815	815	797	2 956	156	635	784	363	646	589	849	296
Australia	3 131	3 552	2 734	2 758	1 947	660	973	655	145	415	435	484	203
Canada[1]	6 315	6 121	9 388	10 455	7 600	1 520	3 168	2 670	699	1 370	1 713	1 906	667
United States[2]	8 211	9 985	12 864	8 633	5 905	2 713	1 716	1 866	355	1 182	1 759	1 459	547
TOTAL[3]	**20 073**	**22 473**	**25 801**	**22 643**	**18 408**	**5 049**	**6 492**	**5 975**	**1 562**	**3 613**	**4 496**	**4 698**	**1 713**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	556	324	275	216	92	101	61	79	—	—	2	48	14
Belgium	534	1 019	826	756	574	56	189	199	56	140	98	230	97
Denmark	28	58	45	92	56	—	39	8	7	14	22	18	10
Finland	18	—	69	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
France	28	51	636	45	22	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Germany, Western	2 279	2 013	1 981	2 053	1 609	345	601	256	133	608	408	597	256
Greece	493	551	468	233	132	77	73	1	—	30	101	1	—
Iceland	8	6	8	9	8	3	2	1	—	3	2	—	—
Ireland, Rep. of	179	263	293	300	80	75	67	16	27	8	4	26	—
Italy	601	1 380	1 420	1 053	244	252	473	234	1	3	1	2	26
Malta	51	70	72	60	61	10	11	20	1	9	21	11	—
Netherlands	603	715	866	810	704	119	219	225	55	211	119	223	112
Norway	202	239	252	281	171	64	82	17	9	56	39	56	24
Poland	9	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—
Portugal	233	152	127	121	49	38	13	19	9	6	2	19	9
Spain	276	177	47	94	704	12	42	219	1	148	232	61	—
Sweden	76	91	161	102	16	—	5	16	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	271	407	339	345	350	11	120	72	30	91	86	35	33
Trieste	29	44	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	4 458	4 330	4 613	4 521	3 318	1 011	1 409	1 222	371	632	602	1 268	370
Yugoslavia	2	78	124	746	405	193	248	110	—	83	212	214	119
Others	30	34	20	[r]32	21	9	14	3	1	1	[4]12	18	[5]3
Total	*10 964*	*12 002*	*12 685*	*11 880*	*8 671*	*2 376*	*3 668*	*2 717*	*701*	*2 046*	*2 018*	*2 827*	*1 073*
N. and CENT. AMERICA													
British West Indies	182	191	213	204	196	47	41	50	9	56	46	56	25
Cuba	188	210	227	221	177	50	67	34	10	53	49	41	16
Mexico	340	437	463	345	180	85	50	53	49	58	13	—	—
United States[6]	106	374	828	560	157	81	57	15	5	24	75	26	2
Others	336	282	262	263	281	61	70	72	21	64	77	42	24
Total	*1 152*	*1 494*	*1 993*	*1 593*	*991*	*324*	*285*	*224*	*94*	*255*	*260*	*165*	*67*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Bolivia	41	75	76	75	99	23	14	31	13	29	23	27	7
Brazil	1 000	1 280	1 362	1 201	1 187	265	316	466	164	105	348	278	117
Chile	24	182	241	121	301	1	1	29	26	5	58	66	45
Colombia	38	90	46	40	70	5	12	16	6	11	22	35	7
Paraguay	68	42	53	38	50	11	7	12	2	10	14	11	7
Peru	204	235	242	269	235	46	76	67	25	44	49	64	26
Venezuela	154	162	169	192	195	50	50	33	15	57	48	48	18
Others	70	92	84	[r]303	107	20	22	25	11	25	30	27	3
Total	*1 599*	*2 158*	*2 273*	*2 239*	*2 244*	*421*	*498*	*679*	*262*	*286*	*592*	*556*	*230*

For notes, see end of table

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 9. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent): Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries (concluded)

Tableau 9. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment): Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs (fin)

Country — Pays	1949/50 VII-VI	1950/51 VII-VI	1951/52 VII-VI	1952/53 VII-VI	1953/54 VII-VI	1953 I-III	1953 IV-VI	1953 VII-IX	1953 X	1954 I-III	1954 IV-VI	1954 VII-IX	1954 X
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
ASIA													
Burma	—	6	16	23	33	5	2	10	6	6	8	13	2
Ceylon	226	254	295	380	301	120	117	54	28	71	99	26	18
China	15	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Hong Kong	184	63	54	62	58	14	10	13	6	11	21	14	3
India	1 598	2 167	3 670	1 687	443	608	599	366	5	9	63	65	58
Indonesia	67	157	193	153	192	17	59	55	10	56	32	24	7
Iraq and Iran	157	20	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Japan	2 088	1 578	1 720	1 050	2 543	246	337	660	179	457	802	467	91
Korea	—	21	44	158	114	47	53	64	2	6	51	46	—
Malaya and Singapore	156	224	161	193	198	58	34	51	28	49	42	56	21
Pakistan	—	—	—	679	674	240	247	367	86	25	4	8	—
Philippines	245	269	209	267	240	52	70	62	22	45	70	73	22
Syria and Lebanon	8	73	195	189	36	47	37	20	—	4	11	6	3
Others	477	378	480	456	506	146	119	133	57	74	163	147	45
Total	*5 221*	*5 222*	*7 041*	*5 306*	*5 338*	*1 600*	*1 684*	*1 855*	*429*	*813*	*1 366*	*953*	*285*
AFRICA													
Egypt	274	756	593	744	289	136	73	224	17	11	16	16	3
French Africa	29	73	346	28	11	7	5	5	2	1	1	3	1
Mauritius	43	28	31	33	36	13	—	13	5	7	10	4	—
Portuguese Africa	18	29	37	30	28	10	7	8	3	9	5	7	2
Southern Rhodesia	23	27	49	48	48	11	16	13	7	7	13	9	5
Union of South Africa	265	178	209	174	217	38	93	119	—	70	28	19	—
Others	72	157	150	223	255	38	87	35	21	32	133	73	21
Total	*724*	*1 248*	*1 415*	*1 280*	*884*	*253*	*281*	*417*	*55*	*137*	*206*	*131*	*32*
OCEANIA													
New Zealand	156	132	264	171	211	29	65	65	10	62	43	50	22
Others	16	14	17	23	36	2	10	8	4	10	10	10	1
Total	*172*	*146*	*281*	*194*	*247*	*31*	*75*	*73*	*14*	*72*	*53*	*60*	*23*
UNSPECIFIED	241	203	113	151	33	44	1	10	7	4	1	6	3
TOTAL	**20 073**	**22 473**	**25 801**	**22 643**	**18 408**	**5 049**	**6 492**	**5 975**	**1 562**	**3 613**	**4 496**	**4 698**	**1 713**

NOTE : The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent : Argentina and Australia, 70% ; Canada, 72.6% ; United States, 71.5%.

[1]Overseas clearances according to the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs and exclude shipments to territories and possessions as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond. — [3]Represents approximately 90% of world exports. — [4]Of which 9 thousand metric tons shipped by Argentina to Hungary. — [5]Represents Argentina's exports to Czechoslovakia. — [6]Figures exclude Canadian wheat imported in bond. — [7]Argentine imports from the United States were 206 thousand metric tons during July-December 1952.

NOTE : Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé : Argentine et Australie, 70%; Canada, 72,6% ; Etats-Unis, 71,5%.

[1]Déclarations en douane d'après le « Board of Grain Commissioners » du Canada. — [2]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains, ni les expéditions de farine obtenue du blé canadien importé et moulu sous le régime de l'admission temporaire. — [3]Représente environ 90% des exportations mondiales — [4]Dont 9 mille tonnes métriques ont été expédiées par l'Argentine à la Hongrie. — [5]Les chiffres représentent les exportations de l'Argentine vers la Tchécoslovaquie. — [6]Les chiffres ne comprennent pas le blé canadien importé sous le régime de l'admission temporaire. — [7]Les importations de l'Argentine en provenance des Etats-Unis étaient de 206 mille tonnes métriques pendant la période juillet-décembre 1952.

Table 10. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries

Tableau 10. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs

Country — Pays	1950	1951	1952	1953	1953				1954			
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques											
EXPORTING COUNTRIES												
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	115	333	230	197	41	63	40	20	92	85	66	36
Australia	35	28	22	34	8	7	10	2	8	4	11	2
Brazil	95	165	172	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Guiana	30	31	28	40	9	10	9	3	8	10	10	3
Burma	1 198	1 268	1 261	970	215	395	205	49	323	429	293	149
Ecuador	62	7	57	33	—	—	3	—	1	5	...	...
Egypt	178	313	16	1	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	3
Italy	230	232	275	243	70	82	51	2	63	33	41	14
Mexico	28	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	—	206	14	88	59	12	5	4	—	—	—	—
Thailand	1 508	1 612	1 413	1 342	340	392	353	42	254	233	281	97
United States[1]	492	491	791	696	179	108	134	69	250	107	104	45
Others[2]	20	168	198	275	64	78	67	28	48	...	...	...
TOTAL[3]	**3 991**	**4 855**	**4 479**	**3 922**	**988**	**1 148**	**877**	**219**	**1 047**	**917**	**806**	**349**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES												
EUROPE, *Total*	*542*	*405*	*267*	*220*	*70*	*52*	*45*	*8*	*70*	*48*	*66*	*31*
N. and CENT. AMERICA												
British West Indies	40	35	40	45	9	13	12	3	8	13	10	3
Canada	31	24	27	30	8	7	4	3	8	5	4	5
Cuba	307	252	217	250	57	24	77	36	39	28	60	26
Others	11	8	39	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Total	*389*	*319*	*323*	*331*	*76*	*45*	*94*	*43*	*56*	*47*	*76*	*37*
SOUTH AMERICA, *Total*	*70*	*120*	*38*	*50*	*1*	*1*	*8*	—	*7*	*6*	*11*	*2*
ASIA												
British Borneo	28	38	35	26	8	9	9	—	10	5	10	5
Ceylon	452	413	358	410	97	88	126	51	82	88	27	—
China	85	20	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	164	209	208	304	100	78	103	14	22	15	50	21
India	336	783	704	221	31	170	8	4	—	113	230	—
Indonesia	333	500	630	330	133	106	27	14	146	39	31	2
Japan	614	784	856	1 003	197	302	166	33	479	368	156	3
Jordan	10	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Malaya and Singapore	496	511	529	538	154	126	172	36	76	50	68	43
Philippines	7	111	63	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Portuguese India	19	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria and Lebanon	22	15	11	7	3	2	1	—	3	10	—	1
Korea, Ryukyu	30	116	158	250	65	110	52	4	17	24	...	...
Others	123	194	87	67	25	15	17	2	24	27	13	[4]152
Total	*2 719*	*3 703*	*3 662*	*3 156*	*813*	*1 006*	*681*	*158*	*861*	*741*	*585*	*232*
AFRICA												
French territories	93	135	61	63	9	20	17	8	25	23	18	12
Liberia	—	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	3	1
Mauritius	30	21	24	48	11	17	5	—	—	7	16	—
Union of South Africa	2	—	22	5	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*125*	*159*	*110*	*118*	*22*	*39*	*25*	*8*	*26*	*32*	*37*	*13*
UNSPECIFIED	146	149	79	47	6	5	24	2	27	43	31	34
TOTAL	**3 991**	**4 855**	**4 479**	**3 922**	**988**	**1 148**	**877**	**219**	**1 047**	**917**	**806**	**349**

NOTE : Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65 %.

[1]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs and exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [2]Incomplete, representing mainly estimates of China's exports (excluding Formosa). — [3]Represents about 98 % of exports of domestic rice from surplus-producing countries for 1949-51 and 92 % for 1952. — [4]Includes 149,000 metric tons representing Burma's exports during October for which no details regarding country of destination are available.

NOTE : Paddy exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65 %.

[1]Y compris les expéditions au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. — [2]Données incomplètes, représentant surtout des estimations des exportations de la Chine (non compris Formose). — [3]Représente environ 98 % des exportations de riz indigène des pays à production excédentaire pour 1949-51 et 92 % pour 1952. — [4]Comprend 149.000 tonnes de riz exportées de Birmanie en octobre. La destination n'en est pas connue.

Table 11. - Barley : Trade by quarters, 1950-54

Tableau 11. - Orge : Commerce par trimestre, 1950-54

Country — Pays	1950	1951	1952	1953	1952			1953				1954		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	27.7	9.4	62.1	55.3	42.0	22.3	27.7	68.0	11.1	25.3	116.8	56.3	38.3	1.3
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	81.9	239.0	559.1	595.3	164.1	311.7	722.9	182.8	610.6	759.1	828.7	217.6	425.2	432.4
United States[1]	87.8	206.7	196.1	94.1	160.4	67.0	305.2	106.1	46.2	99.5	124.5	4.3	73.4	187.6
Total	*169.7*	*445.7*	*755.2*	*689.4*	*324.5*	*378.7*	*1 028.1*	*288.9*	*656.8*	*858.6*	*953.2*	*221.9*	*498.6*	*620.0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	23.1	38.9	26.3	139 2	75.5	28.3	—	77.5	121.5	64.7	293.2	206.0	279.9	99.4
ASIA														
Iraq	115.5	109.7	84.7	122.4	92.1	33.6	148.1	66.7	90.0	185.1	148.0	102.7	68.0	150.2
Syria	19.7	4.3	34.9	38.3	—	0.4	86.0	3.2	29.0	78.3	42 8	17.6	80.8	229.1
Turkey	—	22.8	36.9	39.9	71.7	54.7	11.7	103.3	56.5	—	—	20.8	9.1	7.7
Total	*135.2*	*136.8*	*156.5*	*200.6*	*163.8*	*88.7*	*245.8*	*173.2*	*175.5*	*263.4*	*190.8*	*141.1*	*157.9*	*387.0*
AFRICA														
Algeria	59.7	48.4	51.9	28.2	13.0	17.6	33.0	83.8	3.4	5.5	20.2	10.0	22.0	4.6
French Morocco	70.9	83.8	70.1	75.9	113.5	89.7	51.8	128.0	62.2	70.6	42.9	46.5	128.7	188.8
Tunisia	47.2	15.7	19.6	15.4	—	—	8.2	8.8	30.8	15.9	6.2	4.1	0.1	—
Total	*177.8*	*147.9*	*141.6*	*119.5*	*126.5*	*107.3*	*93.0*	*220.6*	*96.4*	*92.0*	*69.3*	*60.6*	*150.8*	*193.4*
OCEANIA														
Australia	59.7	72.9	70.1	124.1	134.1	74.8	57.1	154.9	214 2	104.5	22.9	234.7	247.3	140.7
WORLD TOTAL	**735**	**1 010**	**1 425**	**1 450**	**1 000**	**900**	**1 700**	**1 100**	**1 300**	**1 600**	**1 800**	**1 100**	**1 600**	**1 800**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	7.0	3.1	20.5	5.6	0.1	16.6	36.8	11.1	4.3	2.1	4.8	5.4	14.2	0.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	94.8	78.2	110.6	105.4	83.7	115.6	136.1	71.0	67.7	111.3	171.7	142.3	95.9	146.2
Denmark	34.9	9.9	14.9	15.7	12.8	24.6	12.3	37.1	0.1	20.7	4.9	32.0	193.6	118.4
France	17.2	46.9	51.3	64.4	88.8	92.0	0.3	108.9	100.3	26.4	22.1	27.4	4.8	0.5
Germany, Western	67.6	81.0	320.7	201.9	231.5	264.2	180.3	247.4	247.8	134.0	178.4	34.9	243.4	438.4
Netherlands	81.3	74.7	53.6	73.3	47.6	38.2	88.5	21.8	70.7	86.4	114.4	141.0	121.7	209.3
Switzerland	36.6	39.0	36.3	49.2	27.6	14.6	60.2	26.5	39.6	80.5	50.3	55.2	17.8	39.5
United Kingdom	194.2	308.2	287.6	364.6	260.1	263.8	272.1	238.4	320.0	567.5	332.7	218.1	156.9	286.2
Total	*533.6*	*641.0*	*895.5*	*880.1*	*752.2*	*829.6*	*786.6*	*762.2*	*850.5*	*1 028.9*	*879.3*	*656 3*	*848.3*	*1 239.1*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	70.1	70.5	90.4	190.1	26.6	43.0	75.4	52.6	159.5	230.6	317.9	36.9	209.1	169.9
ASIA														
Japan	68.5	224.8	236.5	176 5	84.4	81.7	344.8	294.7	118.7	45.3	247.2	366.7	183.3	128.7
Lebanon	1.3	1.0	1.9	2.8	0.3	0.6	3.5	0.6	2.3	3.8	4.7	3.0	4.8	21.3
Total	*69.8*	*225.8*	*238.4*	*179.3*	*84.7*	*82.3*	*348.3*	*295.3*	*121.0*	*49.1*	*252.0*	*369.7*	*188.1*	*150.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**735**	**1 010**	**1 350**	**1 450**	**950**	**1 050**	**1 350**	**1 270**	**1 280**	**1 500**	**1 650**	**1 300**	**1 500**	**1 700**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in barley. The countries shown accounted for about 92 % of world exports and 86 % of world imports in 1953. Exports of the U.S.S.R. represent a large part of the exports not shown.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 92 % des exportations mondiales et 86 % des importations mondiales. Les exportations de l'U.R.S.S. représentent une large part des exportations non indiquées.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 12. - Oats : Trade by quarters, 1950-54

Tableau 12. - Avoine : Commerce par trimestre, 1950-54

Country — Pays	1950	1951	1952	1953	1952			1953				1954		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	1.7	4.6	2.3	4.5	3.1	—	0.3	10.7	5.2	1.0	1.0	8.9	0.5	0.5
France	19.1	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	1.9	0.2	—
Total	*20.8*	*6.4*	*2.9*	*4.6*	*3.7*	*0.3*	*1.7*	*10.8*	*5.3*	*1.0*	*1.1*	*10.8*	*0.7*	*0.5*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	69.7	228.7	312.1	310.0	95.8	369.9	358.9	80.7	268.6	335.0	555.6	95.2	247.2	89.9
United States[1]	5.6	12.5	5.1	4.5	10.2	7.0	1.8	11.8	1.8	1.5	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.7
Total	*75.3*	*241.2*	*317.2*	*314.5*	*106.0*	*376.9*	*360.7*	*92.5*	*270.4*	*336.5*	*558.6*	*95.5*	*247.3*	*90.6*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	97.4	28.1	9.7	54.8	33.8	1.0	1.0	17.5	44.1	52.9	104.7	266.1	206.3	141.5
Chile	0.8	4.8	8.0	1.8	1.6	2.1	11.4	0.1	2.9	1.1	3.3	...	...	...
Total	*98.2*	*32.9*	*17.7*	*56.6*	*35.4*	*3.1*	*12.4*	*17.6*	*47.0*	*54.0*	*108.0*	*270.0*	*210.0*	*143.0*
ASIA														
Japan	—	5.9	0.1	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFRICA														
French Morocco	9.7	7.1	8.5	14.2	*8.5	*8.5	*8.5	*14.2	*14.2	*14.3	*14.3	...	..	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	36.2	40.4	62.0	45.3	76.7	101.0	34.4	83.7	60.8	18.0	18.7	4.9	16.8	10.2
WORLD TOTAL	**270**	**410**	**470**	**460**	**330**	**570**	**460**	**210**	**410**	**500**	**730**	**440**	**560**	**290**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	1.6	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	1.0	2.7	2.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	19.7	25.6	22.5	34.4	5.6	18.6	26.3	44.2	36.3	21.0	36.2	40.4	42.3	31.3
Denmark	14.3	15.0	9.4	3.4	25.1	12.1	0.3	2.8	4.1	6.1	0.8	15.1	88.8	27.4
Finland	0.6	6.8	6.5	0.5	5.2	3.1	13.4	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	0.2	5.5	3.5	0.4	14.1	—	—	0.6	0.2	—	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.3
Germany, Western	24.1	23.7	25.3	—	81.0	19.5	0.6	—	—	—	—	10.5	41.6	58.9
Italy	9.3	0.4	8.3	16.9	0.3	1.8	8.3	24.6	20.1	12.9	10.0	15.6	10.3	5.2
Netherlands	42.2	35.2	33.4	32.7	57.8	64.6	10.9	8.8	17.7	69.0	35.3	63.4	91.3	99.1
Sweden	4.1	6.1	3.3	0.1	2.0	8.2	2.7	0.5	—	—	—	—	1.0	10.6
Switzerland	36.5	25.5	34.3	26.1	21.2	23.3	45.3	42.2	33.0	17.1	12.2	40.6	27.2	29.5
United Kingdom	22.8	26.8	34.2	28.0	67.0	36.1	23.9	31.5	14.4	32.4	33.9	14.1	3.7	5.2
Total	*175.4*	*171.7*	*180.7*	*142.8*	*279.3*	*187.3*	*131.7*	*157.5*	*125.8*	*158.5*	*129.3*	*201.7*	*309.7*	*269.8*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	71.1	185.5	243.4	318.8	111.5	342.5	276.4	206.7	256.4	309.0	503.0	113.7	217.4	56.5
WORLD TOTAL	**270**	**390**	**450**	**490**	**420**	**560**	**430**	**380**	**400**	**500**	**670**	**350**	**570**	**350**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oats. The countries listed accounted for about 95 % of total exports and 94% of total imports in 1953.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95 % des exportations totales et 94% des importations totales.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 13. - Maize : Trade by quarters, 1950-54

Tableau 13. - Maïs : Commerce par trimestre, 1950-54

Country — Pays	1950	1951	1952	1953	1952			1953				1954		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Yugoslavia	57.3	32.3	119.1	14.2	260.6	202.4	13.5	—	—	—	55 8	46.3	69.1	9.0
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States[1]	611.5	635.7	632.1	834.5	604.8	472.2	297.2	829.2	838.6	721 6	948.6	571.4	514.8	396.3
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	198.4	74.5	163.1	271.0	194.5	155.3	159.0	167.3	169.9	400.4	346.3	234.6	330.3	716.8
Brazil	3.0	73.8	7.1	—	28.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	201.4	148.3	170.2	271 0	222.9	155.3	159.0	167.3	169.9	400.4	346.3	234.6	330.3	716.8
ASIA														
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	10.0	16.3	7.3	6.8	2.9	2.6	6.8	0.4	—	0.1	26.6	7.4	5.0	13.3
AFRICA														
Angola	47.3	34.2	22.8	19 3	31.8	18.7	28.7	17.3	13.6	33.8	12.7	17.8	20.7	...
Kenya	7.8	5.1	17.3	2.7	17.6	27.5	10.7	10.0	0.9	—	—	0.2	14.4	10.5
Union of South Africa	4.9	42.2	11.0	5.7	32.3	4.2	6.5	0.2	3.8	15.3	3.4	84.6	225.1	102.2
Total	60.0	81.5	51.1	27.7	81.7	50.4	45.9	27.5	18.3	49.1	16.1	102.6	260.2	140.0
OCEANIA														
Australia	9.0	*1.2	2.7	6.3	0.6	2.6	0.3	9.7	2.6	9.1	3.7	—	—	—
WORLD TOTAL	1 150	1 125	1 150	1 300	1 480	1 050	600	1 100	1 100	1 400	1 550	1 100	1 300	1 400
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	56.0	69.1	87.6	71.3	91.9	111.4	81.6	104.2	87.7	19.5	74 0	22.5	31.6	41.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	95.2	88.8	94.6	104.3	92.7	65.8	80.7	84.0	108.7	98.9	125.8	88.0	91.2	116.6
Denmark	17.2	11.2	6.0	6.0	4.2	2.5	0.1	19.2	0.1	2.8	1.8	11.0	5.3	2.5
France	186.3	142.5	120.5	101.0	187.5	110.1	94.4	148.7	105.3	64.1	86.1	80.9	83.0	66.9
Germany, Western	68.2	71.4	106.0	90.9	193.6	190.5	3.7	167.9	55.6	35.2	104.9	153.2	205.3	93.2
Ireland, Rep. of	88.5	50.8	17.5	49.1	5.5	14.1	5.9	49.5	41.0	52.5	53 4	34.7	29.3	37.8
Italy	23.6	43.8	1.3	63.6	4.1	0.1	0.4	31.1	46.8	113.6	62.9	25.0	17.2	7.8
Netherlands	107.6	86.0	88.3	107.8	139.0	109.8	40.7	178.2	42.2	83.2	127.7	121.9	101.4	173.0
Norway	32.8	13.3	23.4	26.5	34.6	26.9	—	45.9	33.8	—	26.2	20.1	3.4	13.0
Portugal	37.6	15.3	15.6	10.7	18.7	8.3	18.4	6.6	5.0	19.6	11.7	20.0	19.6	16.1
Sweden	28.5	22.3	25.4	9.9	57.4	43.4	0.8	4.4	11.4	9.9	14.1	18.0	8.5	7.0
United Kingdom	248.0	259.8	348.6	350.6	657.1	451.3	69.6	342.8	257.5	406.3	395.8	391.7	242.7	352.2
Total	989.5	874.3	934.8	991.7	1 486.3	1 134.2	396.3	1 182.5	795.1	905.6	1 084.4	987.0	838.5	927.9
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	59.4	48.3	40.1	26.7	14.8	27.4	59.1	15.2	7.3	24.3	59.9	22.0	42.3	57.1
Mexico	0.1	29.5	6.1	93.1	0.6	21.7	1.4	0.3	25.8	165.9	180.6	67.9	58.2	18.7
Total	59.5	77.8	46.2	119.8	15.4	49.1	60.5	15.5	33.1	190.2	240.5	89.9	100.5	75.8
ASIA														
Japan	4.7	13.9	16.7	46.6	1.1	10.1	31.0	22.9	23.2	52.1	88.4	41.4	28.2	33.3
Lebanon	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	—	—	0.5	0.8	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.4	—
Total	5.0	14.1	16.9	47.3	1.4	10.1	31.0	23.4	24.0	52.2	89.8	42.9	28.6	33.3
AFRICA														
Egypt	41.5	5.0	10.7	2.2	41.2	1.5	—	—	—	9.0	—	—	—	...
WORLD TOTAL	1 185	1 110	1 135	1 325	1 550	1 200	600	1 400	1 000	1 300	1 600	1 250	1 100	1 200

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in maize. The countries shown accounted for about 90% of world exports and 87% of world imports in 1953. Exports of the U.S.S.R. represent a large part of the exports not shown.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés, mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 90% des exportations totales et 87% des importations totales. Les exportations de l'U.R.S.S. représentent une large part des exportations non indiquées.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 14. - Rye : Trade by quarters, 1950-54

Tableau 14. - Seigle : Commerce par trimestre, 1950-54

Country — Pays	1950	1951	1952	1953	1952			1953				1954		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	—	3.7	7.4	2.7	1.3	—	5.3	0.1	—	8.6	2.0	4.8	—	—
France	13.8	2.5	0.1	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	0.2	0.3	3.2	11.6	—	12.1	0.2	23.2	4.3	3.3	15.5	7.3	1.7	1.8
Sweden	16.6	4.4	—	3.2	—	—	—	8.1	3.0	0.1	1.5	12.1	22.9	36.6
Total	*30.6*	*10.9*	*10.7*	*17.5*	*1.3*	*12.1*	*6.0*	*31.4*	*7.3*	*12.0*	*19.0*	*24.2*	*24.6*	*38.4*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	47.6	41.8	58.2	108.8	—	67.9	65.0	4.1	87.4	121.2	222.4	11.8	96.0	27.9
United States[1]	21.3	35.0	28.4	—	8.9	96.8	6.5	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	—	8.5
Total	*68.9*	*76.8*	*86.6*	*108.8*	*8.9*	*164.7*	*71.5*	*4.2*	*87.4*	*121.2*	*222.4*	*12.0*	*96.0*	*36.4*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	42.7	50.7	29.3	85.8	73.4	42.2	—	13.8	16.5	58.3	254.6	466.7	244.7	45.1
ASIA														
Turkey	—	5.0	18.7	24.2	37.7	16.8	20.3	27.1	69.8	—	—	16.1	13.9	8.0
WORLD TOTAL	**210**	**200**	**210**	**285**	**170**	**330**	**170**	**120**	**280**	**220**	**520**	**520**	**380**	**140**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	0.3	32.7	39.9	5.8	36.8	59.0	48.8	7.5	5.3	10.4	0.1	0.2	1.4	13.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	25.1	10.8	2.5	28.3	4.0	0.5	0.9	13.4	15.2	27.2	57.5	93.4	59.5	23.0
Denmark	23.9	12.6	6.6	0.1	26.5	—	—	0.4	0.1	—	—	38.3	58.2	28.7
Finland	8.6	25.7	31.8	26.6	25.9	56.4	14.7	21.4	58.7	10.7	15.6	—	19.2	28.2
France	1.1	—	—	4.2	—	—	—	1.1	8.2	5.9	1.6	2.2	0.5	—
Germany, Western	52.5	59.8	82.3	36.8	41.9	144.9	96.9	34.8	91.5	9.7	11.2	56.8	15.0	16.2
Netherlands	3.2	23.6	5.7	12.9	2.6	11.0	9.2	0.5	5.8	20.7	24.6	71.1	79.1	36.6
Norway	33.6	21.9	10.8	23.1	—	11.9	17.2	16.5	20.4	18.9	36.7	5.0	11.9	33.5
Portugal	9.0	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*157.3*	*187.1*	*179.6*	*137.8*	*137.7*	*283.7*	*187.7*	*95.6*	*205.2*	*103.5*	*147.3*	*267.0*	*244.8*	*179.5*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	24.1	9.9	13.6	100.8	5.2	7.7	11.4	22.6	77.2	106.2	197.1	24.7	14.1	87.5
WORLD TOTAL	**210**	**200**	**210**	**250**	**180**	**330**	**200**	**120**	**290**	**230**	**370**	**380**	**370**	**280**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rye. The countries shown accounted for about 83 % of world exports and 95 % of world imports in 1953. Exports of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and the U.S.S.R. represent a large part of the exports not shown.

[1]Figures for the United States include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 83 % des exportations mondiales et 95 % des importations mondiales. Les exportations de la Tchécoslovaquie, de la Hongrie, de la Pologne et de l'U.R.S.S. représentent une large part des exportations non indiquées.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 15. - Sugar : Trade by quarters, 1950-54

Tableau 15. - Sucre : Commerce par trimestre, 1950-54

Country — Pays	1950	1951	1952	1953	1952			1953				1954		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	44.8	37.5	16.9	55.1	33.7	14.9	9.0	25.7	47.8	66.5	80.4	15.9	24.9	17.5
Denmark	32.8	20.2	20.2	1.4	41.5	5.6	27.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	3.3	8.6	19.2	36.5
France	62.8	90.9	76.4	74.8	82.7	71.6	74.8	69.2	83.4	64.6	81.9	104.6	127.6	145.1
Netherlands	47.5	26.5	34.5	43.5	66.2	44.4	16.4	22.8	57.4	56.6	37.2	9.0	13.5	17.4
Spain[1]	2.5	1.8	1.2	31.7	3.1	1.8	—	1.2	24.1	71.5	30.0	1.6	37.5	13.3
United Kingdom	191.0	184.2	171.7	168.2	185.0	163 6	195.4	134.1	147.4	197.8	193.5	171.8	194.2	183.2
Total.	*381.4*	*361.1*	*320.9*	*374.7*	*409.2*	*301.9*	*323.2*	*253.6*	*360.9*	*457.8*	*426.3*	*311.5*	*416.9*	*411.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Barbados[2]	37.9	43.7	*40.1	38.6	*15.8	*74.1	*66.1	12.8	69.5	41.4	30.9	21.9	93.6	43.9
Cuba	1 269.7	1 347.3	1 241.7	1 347.5	1 381.6	1 592.9	1 262 2	1 297.9	1 695.9	1 551.5	844.6	1 107.0	*1 108.5	*1 157.3
Dominican Republic	109.5	120.5	136.9	138.4	143.9	196.3	140.4	72.7	214.6	230.1	36.1	143.4	200.2	106.6
Guadeloupe	13.4	17.9	23.3	21.0	9.3	52.6	28.6	12.6	54.3	17.1	0.1	18.8	64.0	...
Haiti	7.9	8.9	7.9	7.2	6.0	21.7	2.6	6.9	10.5	11.1	0.3	6.3	3.2	*5.6
Jamaica	56.4	54.0	50.6	70.5	43.7	95.7	61.9	57.8	133.1	68.0	23.2	93.2	*175.7	36.0
Martinique	8.4	11.4	8.3	12.4	3.2	15.9	14.1	7.5	18.8	10.2	13.1	7.8	22 8	17.7
Mexico	5.3	—	2.0	14.0	—	—	2.0	6.8	1.8	31.5	15.9	4.1	25.4	30.7
Trinidad and Tobago	31.4	29.8	29.1	36.8	43.2	65.4	6.8	28.8	67.6	33.6	17.1	46.9	86.6	18.7
Total.	*1 539.9*	*1 633.5*	*1 539.9*	*1 686.4*	*1 646.7*	*2 114.6*	*1 584.7*	*1 503.8*	*2 266 .1*	*1 994.5*	*981.3*	*1 449.4*	*1 780.0*	*1 450.0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
British Guiana	44.0	45.8	59.5	53.8	51.5	52.4	65.3	*44.2	*68.3	*46.3	*56.4	...	...	...
Peru	72.6	65.9	76.2	102.1	80.0	33.9	88.8	94.5	33.6	126.8	153.5	118.0	74.5	87.0
Total.	*116.6*	*111.7*	*135.7*	*155.9*	*134.5*	*86.3*	*154.1*	*138.7*	*101.9*	*173.1*	*209.9*	...	...	...
ASIA														
Indonesia	0.6	1.6	0.4	23.1	0.6	—	0.8	0.3	0.4	28.3	63.4	14.5	18.3	*104.0
Philippines	109.7	158.2	214.0	196.4	251.6	356.9	91.0	232.9	245.3	186.2	121.3	285.9	381.5	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	152.1	70.2	114.9	218.7	127.9	220.5	53.5	*92.8	*173.0	391.5	217.4	126.2	249.0	84.5
Total.	*262.4*	*230.0*	*329.3*	*438.2*	*380.1*	*577.4*	*145.3*	*326.0*	*418.7*	*606.0*	*402.1*	*426.6*	*648.8*	...
AFRICA														
Angola	10.7	8.0	9.7	5.9	11.9	2.3	3.7	2.5	2 6	2 9	15.5	7.9	3 4	...
Mauritius	89.8	126.4	117.4	120.4	75.5	40.7	157.5	77.3	24.8	169.9	209.9	101.1	13.1	*139.8
Mozambique	16.2	14.1	16.6	17.1	8.1	11.3	25.7	7.4	11.2	25.8	24.1	...	...	...
Réunion	23.7	28.0	34.2	37.4	54.6	7.5	13.4	65.7	*14.2	*14.2	55.5	60.1	8.0	31.5
Union of South Africa	16.3	14.7	2.4	23.7	1.6	1.9	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.1	82.6	52.7	32.7	68.4
Total.	*156.7*	*191.2*	*180.3*	*204.5*	*151.7*	*63.7*	*203.3*	*155.9*	*56.8*	*217.9*	*387.6*	*230 0*	*80.0*	*260.0*
OCEANIA														
Australia	97.3	73.5	61.4	185.4	1.9	6.8	66.6	170.7	66.0	197.9	306.9	164 0	43.4	264.5
Fiji	29.0	18.5	33.7	34.3	33.0	9.6	50.8	9.9	*16.3	*42 0	*68.9	*22.8	...	...
Total.	*126.3*	*92.0*	*95.1*	*219.7*	*34.9*	*16.4*	*117.4*	*180.6*	*82.3*	*239.9*	*375.8*	*186 8*	...	...
WORLD TOTAL[3]	**2 775**	**2 825**	**2 825**	**3 275**	**3 000**	**3 400**	**2 750**	**2 700**	**3 550**	**3 850**	**3 050**	**2 900**	**3 150**	**3 100**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	29.1	11.3	8.6	25.6	16.9	12.0	3.6	8.3	47.9	14.0	32.3	4 6	6.5	0.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	16.4	24.8	22.3	20.0	43.7	35.0	7.3	12.9	41.3	24.7	1.0	3.0	35.1	5.6
Finland	27.7	26.8	30.1	30.8	22.9	33.0	34.9	21.0	39.8	35.5	27.0	14 8	33.0	42.2
France	83.1	50.6	89.9	101.5	66.3	100.6	109.7	101.0	125.2	108.9	71.0	71.1	83 2	92.4
Germany, Western	148.9	140.6	88.4	81.6	150.4	129.2	60.5	9.0	94.1	169.5	53.8	6.9	7.8	3.8
Netherlands	72.3	84.0	89.4	60.0	54.2	161.9	90.2	27.0	56.6	102.5	54.0	40.1	47.1	42.7
Portugal	26.9	24.0	29.1	26.8	36.8	31.6	13.0	23.7	17.2	37.7	28.7	28.0	32.6	25.0
Spain[1]	3.2	6.3	4.3	2.7	11.4	2.2	—	6 6	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.6	1.5
Switzerland[4]	74.2	38.3	34.8	41.3	16.0	43.9	52.4	29.2	43.7	55.1	37.4	28.2	57.1	49.6
United Kingdom	533.1	578.2	522.9	772.1	428.9	735.2	476.4	414.1	935.3	920.0	819.0	881.5	695.8	451.4
Total.	*1 014.9*	*984.9*	*919.8*	*1 162.4*	*847.5*	*1 284.6*	*848.0*	*652.8*	*1 405.1*	*1 468.0*	*1 124.4*	*1 078.4*	*1 001.8*	*714.6*
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada[5]	148.3	127.7	140.4	133.8	54.7	146.7	165.4	49.4	150.8	179.3	155.9	69.3	168.1	201.1
United States[3]	833.3	825.3	869.4	862.1	891.0	1 142.6	1 033.4	908.5	1 097.6	1 002.3	439.9	958.1	1 178.0	910.8
Total.	*981.6*	*953.0*	*1 009.8*	*995.9*	*945.7*	*1 289.3*	*1 198.8*	*957.9*	*1 248.4*	*1 181.6*	*595.8*	*1 027.4*	*1 346.1*	*1 111.9*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile	51.0	43.3	35.1	36.5	12.9	34.6	37.2	39.0	22.7	33.4	50.9	7.1	...	...
ASIA														
Ceylon	28.4	38.6	32.6	36.5	40.6	24.4	35.5	34.9	52.5	18.1	40.7	36.9	41.5	29.5
Iran	38.4	28.6	27.8	39.4	19.4	27.2	44.9	25.7	43.4	27.0	61.5	82.4	53.4	43.9
Iraq	21.8	19.0	22.6	25.3	22.7	12.8	32.9	18.3	24.1	35.6	23.3	24.7	30.1	32.5
Japan	95.0	138.4	198.1	273.6	231.8	138.0	195.8	241.7	322.6	294.0	236.1	243 4	269.5	264.2
Lebanon	3.6	4.2	5.9	5.4	7.0	3.8	6.5	3.4	8.3	7.1	2.8	9.0	5.8	6.8
Malaya-Singapore	44.2	43.0	52.9	42.8	61.2	99.8	14.4	22.4	33.5	60.6	54.8	38.3	49.8	...
Pakistan	*27.5	*37.5	39.4	9.8	35.4	68.0	45.3	—	—	—	39.1	11.9	9.9	...
Total.	*258.9*	*309.3*	*379.3*	*432.8*	*418.1*	*374.0*	*375.3*	*346.4*	*484.4*	*442.4*	*458.3*	*446.6*	*460.0*	*450.0*
AFRICA														
Algeria	28.5	32.2	32.3	33.1	28.5	30.3	35.6	28.8	29.9	37.7	36.1	34.4	34.4	26.7
French Morocco	50.4	54.3	62.7	68.7	50.3	69.2	68.4	45.9	75.9	62.6	90.6	75.7	67.0	84.1
French West Africa	9.2	11.6	10.7	14.1	12.0	7.7	12.1	17.0	13.7	12.0	13.7	18.3	14.1	13.3
Total.	*88.1*	*98.1*	*105.7*	*115.9*	*90.8*	*107.2*	*116.1*	*91.7*	*119.5*	*112.3*	*140.4*	*128.4*	*115.5*	*124.1*
OCEANIA														
New Zealand	29.9	23.5	24.5	20.9	25.8	26.4	34.0	23.7	18.8	33.3	7.7	26.4	21.2	33.6
WORLD TOTAL[3]	**2 850**	**2 725**	**2 775**	**3 200**	**2 600**	**3 500**	**2 900**	**2 450**	**3 750**	**3 750**	**2 850**	**3 000**	**3 300**	**2 900**

For notes, see bottom of page 45.

Pour les notes, voir au bas de la page 45.

Table 16A. - Price series of international significance **Tableau 16A. - Série de prix d'intérêt international**

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1953	1954										
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.
WHEAT														
U. S. : No. 2 Red Winter, average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Chicago exchange[1]	U.S.$/ bushel	2.04	2.11	2.15	2.25	2.13	1.98	1.93	2.05	2.11	2.16	2.19	2.26	2.28
Canada : Class II, No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ bushel	1.88	1.88	1.83	1.80	1.82	1.83	1.74	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.71
U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Liverpool exchange[2]	Sh.d./ 100 lb.	22/5	23/0	23/6	23/2	22/11	23/1	21/10	21/10	21/0	22/2	22/8	23/6	24/2
RYE														
U.S. : No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ bushel	1.29	1.31	1.25	1.15	1.12	1.10	1.05	1.25	1.28	1.43	1.37	1.32	1.30
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ bushel	1.05	1.01	1.03	0.95	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.95	1.10	1.40	1.31	1.33	1.14
BARLEY														
U.S. : No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ bushel	1.44	1.47	1.44	1.37	1.40	1.46	1.38	1.32	1.29	1.33	1.38	1.36	1.29
Canada : No. 1 feed barley, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ bushel	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.88	0.88	0.90	0.97	1.01	1.10	1.14	1.09	1.19	1.15
U.K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, London exchange[3]	£s.d./ long ton	...	18/3/5	19/4/2	19/4/3	17/8/6	18/3/6	18/6/5	18/19/5	20/9/3	21/17/6	21/16/4	24/12/4	25/3/10
OATS														
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ bushel	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.73	0.67	0.72	0.73	0.78	0.87	0.95	0.96	0.95
MAIZE														
U.S. : No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago	U.S.$/ bushel	1.56	1.55	1.55	1.56	1.57	1.58	1.61	1.61	1.65	1.64	1.54	1.48	1.52
Netherlands : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange[4]	Guilders/ 100 kg.	27.44	28.10	27.97	27.84	27.09	28.64	25.95	26.83	27.96	27.56	27.03	28.27	28.54
SORGHUM														
U.S. : Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City	U.S.$/ bushel	2.44	2.50	2.54	2.66	2.69	2.80	2.73	2.82	2.80	2.59	2.42	2.39	2.50
RICE														
U.S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2, milled, New Orleans	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.25	9.05	8.90	8.60	8,50	7.45	7.50	8.20	9.20	9.40
SUGAR														
U.S. : Raw 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.c./lb.	5.55	5.54	5.55	5.68	5.69	5.60	5.65	5.70	5.59	5.48	5.47	5.65	5.46
Cuba : f.o.b. export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S.c./lb.	3.27	3.30	3.39	3.28	3.35	3.32	3.27	3.13	3.18	3.21	3.25	3.26	3.19
ORANGES														
U.S. : California Navel, auction price, New York	U.S.$/box	6.00	5.54	5.93	6.69	7.75	7.34	8.29	—	—	—	—	5.95	5.11
California Valencia, auction price, New York.	U.S.$/box	5.92	—	—	—	—	6.47	6.69	7.14	7.64	7.91	6.26	6.07	4.75
Florida, auction price, New York	U.S.$/box	4.37	4.01	3.92	3.90	4.33	5.00	5.27	6.00	7.41	8.73	3.73	3.53	3.86
LEMONS														
Germany : Italian, duty free, at border	D.M./case	19.78	18.84	18.97	20.92	22.55	29.49	33.24	34.34	35.37	32.39	33.44	28.83	24.33
SOYBEANS														
U.S. : No. 2, bulk c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	45/11/5	46/11/3	48/13/0	51/13/2	55/16/3	38/1/7	37/11/6	40/18/2	40/13/9	40/13/6	42/5/0	44/5/0	45/0/0
GROUNDNUTS														
Sudanese, unshelled, 3 % f.a.q., c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	59/0/0	61/5/0	58/2/6	55/17/8	57/18/4	61/12/10	—	—	56/0/0	55/12/0	49/17/6	50/15/0	56/0/0
LINSEED														
Canadian, No. 1, bulk 2½% c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	49/4/0	52/19/4	55/15/8	52/6/0	49/16/0	46/2/6	44/16/0	45/16/10	47/6/3	50/1/0	48/11/3	50/18/9	55/0/0
COPRA														
Straits FM, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	90/14/0	94/3/9	88/17/6	75/9/0	73/6/3	72/1/3	72/9/0	70/18/9	69/8/9	68/2/0	73/8/9	71/8/9	73/4/0
Philippine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	U.S.$/ long ton	242.00	246.25	232.60	197.60	196.62	191.25	187.50	186.00	184.12	177.40	195.00	194.50	197.50

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 16A. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 16A. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1953	1954										
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
PALM KERNELS														
Belgian Congo, c.i.f. European ports	Belg.frs./metric ton	9 014	9 164	8 862	7 490	7 433	7 062	6 960	6 650	6 412	6 490	6 862	6 700	7 110
OLIVE OIL														
Fr. N. Africa, edible, 1 %, f.o.b.	£.s.d./metric ton	212/8/0	210/0/0	210/0/0	215/0/0	215/0/0	215/0/0	215/0/0	214/10/0	207/10/0	217/8/0	219/10/0	222/10/0	225/0/0
SOYBEAN OIL														
U.S. : crude, 1½% bulk, c.i.f. European ports	U.S.$/metric ton	[3]318.40	[3]298.82	321.50	329.60	355.00	356.00	357.40	356.00	360.50	337.00	309.00	307.25	305.40
GROUNDNUT OIL														
South African, drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./long ton	148/16/0	156/15/0	159/10/0	153/15/0	150/6/8	149/10/0	142/10/0	136/12/0	128/10/0	122/4/0	122/0/0	113/12/6	114/0/0
LINSEED OIL														
Belgium, bulk, ex mill	Belg.frs./metric ton	11 480	11 175	11 762	11 120	10 662	9 800	8 550	8 375	8 500	8 640	8 567	9 625	11 250
Argentine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./long ton	77/4/0	74/5/0	69/14/5	64/12/0	67/13/4	62/7/6	59/18/0	57/6/8	59/0/0	59/2/0	60/1/3	69/13/9	80/13/0
CASTOR OIL														
Bombay first, B.S.S. drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./long ton	138/0/0	131/6/8	126/13/4	116/8/0	119/15/0	117/6/8	112/4/0	110/15/0	104/5/0	106/0/0	102/5/0	102/5/0	99/12/0
COCONUT OIL														
Straits, 3½%, drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./long ton	132/6/0	138/15/0	133/10/0	117/12/0	111/5/0	115/5/0	112/0/0	108/17/0	107/15/0	104/16/0	112/12/6	108/5/0	107/0/0
PALM OIL														
Belgian Congo, 6-7 %, bulk c.i.f. European ports	Belg.frs./long ton	10 560	10 825	11 038	10 960	11 063	11 126	11 075	11 011	10 883	10 480	10 538	10 825	11 290
COFFEE														
U.S. : Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock, New York	U.S.c./lb.	61.3	72.5	76 0	85.8	87.0	85.5	87.0	88.3	75.5	71.8	70.0	72.0	[6]68.5
CACAO														
U.S. : Accra, spot New York	U.S.c./lb.	46.8	54.2	53.5	57.8	61.9	63.9	64.8	68.9	67.8	53.7	47.1	51.7	[3]48.3
U.K. : Good fermented, Gold Coast, spot London	Sh.d./cwt.	339/1	403/2	406/9	445/8	479/9	510/3	515/10	523/3	...	404/5	362/3	405/6	[3]380/1
TEA														
India : Calcutta, for export (leaf), auction price[5]	Sh.d./lb.	3/1.6	3/7.7	3/4.4	3/5.8	—	4/5.7	3/11.8	4/1.8	4/9.4	4/10.1	4/10.6	4/11.8	5/5.5
Ceylon : Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price[6]	Sh.d./lb.	3/3.3	3/5.6	3/8.8	4/1.6	3/10.0	3/6.7	3/5.7	3/6 2	4/1.9	4/3.4	4/9.0	4/11.6	5/5.5
TOBACCO														
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price														
Average types 11-14	U.S.c./lb.	[3]33.0	[3]31.0	—	—	—	—	—	[7]52.8	48.2	53.0	53.6	52.0	[3]41.6
type 11	U.S.c./lb.	33 0	31.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54.0	53.2	52.0	41.6
type 14	U.S.c./lb.	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	52 8	34.0	—	—	—	—
India : Flue-cured, Virginia, redried strips, 1st grade, Guntur	Rs.As.Ps./lb.	3/5/0	3/5/0	—	3/1/6	2/14/3	2/12/0	2/12/0	—	3/2/6	—	—	—	—
Turkey : Leaf tobacco, export unit value	Kurus/kg.	337.7	365.5	[3]377.2	[3]405.6	[3]403.1	[3]358 0	[3]350 6	[3]385 2	[3]376 6	[3]376.5	[3]381.5	[3]376.6	...
BUTTER														
Denmark : Export unit value for shipments to countries other than U.K.	Kr./100 kg.	732	738	743	724	725	722	732	744	747	726	731	735	743
EGGS														
Denmark : Export unit value for shipments to countries other than U.K.	Kr./kg.	4.51	4.44	4.46	4.01	3.73	3.81	3.69	4.69	5.18	4.81	4.99	5.64	5.05
Netherlands : wholesale price at Barneveld	Guilders/100	15.41	14.10	12.30	11.31	11.40	11.67	12.49	15.11	16.28	15.83	17.64	18.37	16.28
TALLOW														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.c./lb.	6.84	7.97	8.38	8.08	8.08	8.06	7.09	6.75	7.21	7.58	8.05	8.50	8.91
LARD														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. can f.a.s. New York	U.S.c./lb.	18.88	18.56	19.00	20.33	21.75	20.15	18.33	18.84	20.03	18.58	17.43	17.83	15.18
HIDES														
U.K. : Basis first East African, 8-12 lb	Sh.d./lb.	3/[1]/[3]	3/0	2/11	2/11	2/10	2/10	2/10	2/9[2]/[4]	2/9	2/6	2/4[2]/[4]	...	...
U.S. : Green salted packers steer heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago	U.S.c./lb.	12.3	12.0	10.3	10.8	10.8	12.8	11.8	12.3	13.3	12 3	11.3	12.3	[6]11.8

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 16A. - Price series of international significance (concluded) **Tableau 16A. - Série de prix** d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1953	1954										
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
COTTON														
U.S. : Middling 15/16" average of 10 principal markets	U.S.c./lb.	32.63	33.21	34.04	34.23	34.19	34.42	34.23	34.42	[10]34.05	34.42	34.23	33.73	33.94
Egypt : Karnak good, Alexandria	Tallaris/ 44.93 kg.	62.34	63 80	67.99	70.45	70.00	70.34	69.80	69.67	69.81	75.14	75.12	73.66	74 85
JUTE														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, Mill firsts c. & f. Dundee	£/long ton	108.2	109 0	104.3	100.0	105.3	101.5	95.8	90.3	92.8	99.2	104 8	[9]108.5	[9]109.0
SISAL														
U.K. : British East African, spot No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/long ton	92.8	102 3	98.3	90.0	90.5	90.0	90.0	89.0	86.8	75.2	72.7	[9]72.1	[9]71.2
WOOL														
U.K. : 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	139	135	130	130	135	140	142	132	—	125	118	108	114
RUBBER														
Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales	Straits c./lb.	58.42	55.88	54.73	54.80	60.52	62 45	65.51	69.93	67.18	69.47	76.40	81.81	[9]88.65
LUMBER														
Sweden : 2 ½" × 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price Harnäsand district	Kronor/ standard	1 140	1 145	1 145	1 130	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 145	1 180	1 195	1 200
U.K. : average wholesale value c.i.f. of imported sawn softwood	£.s.d./ standard	74/12/3	72/14/7	73/4/11	72/1/7	71/8/9	74/14/11	77/8/8	77/3/8	77/2/4	77/10/1	78/16/8	78/19/7	...
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried, 2" × 4" × 16' mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/ thousand board feet	73.41	73.40	73.94	75.05	74.77	75.18	76.95	81.59	81.78	84 48	85.89	83.70	...
Western Germany; edged spruce fir boards, 3.6 m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	130.27	129.31	129.31	129.31	129.31	130.54	131.96	132.65	135.58	146.73	156.43	164.54	167.43
WOOD PULP														
Canada : Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$ short ton	116.48	116.62	115.76	116.36	117.64	118.20	117.64	116.70	116.29	116.36	116 44	116.29	116.03
Finland : unbleached sulphite pulp, average export value	Markkaa/ met. ton	21 800	23 800	23 500	24 800	24 300	23 800	25 100	25 000	25 100	24 700	24 800	24 800	24 800
Sweden : bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value	Kronor/ met. ton	869.9	896.0	896.3	923.4	915.5	917.9	907.2	916.3	916.1	908.7	924.5	904.0	920.5
NEWSPRINT														
Canada : wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can.$/ short ton	108.51	108.66	107.85	108.41	109.46	109.98	109.46	108.73	108.34	108.41	108 48	108.34	108.10
U.K.: average import value	£.s.d./ cwt.	2/10/5	2/10/3	2/12/3	2/11/0	2/12/6	2/12/4	2/13/5	2/22/11	2/13/0	2/12/7	2/12/10	2/13/2	...
Finland : average export value	Markkaa/ met. ton	28 600	27 300	29 000	28 800	29 100	29 000	28 900	28 800	28 600	29 400	29 400	29 300	29 300
FRESH FISH														
U.K. : England and Wales: Cod, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./cwt.	42	64	48	38	52	37	40	42	45	48	55	48	42
Herring, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./cwt.	25	33	30	44	46	23	29	24	21	19	18	23	30
Haddock, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./cwt.	64	96	68	48	66	47	56	56	53	52	67	66	65
SALTED FISH														
Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa	Lire/met. quintal	19 250	19 250	19 250	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	21 500	21 500	21 500
CANNED FISH														
U.S. : Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz. can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/ case	15.30	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	13.25	13.05	13.25	13.25	12.90	12.90	12.90

[1]October-December 1953, for December delivery ; January-March 1954, March delivery ; April-May, May delivery ; June-July, July delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October-December, December and March delivery. — [2]December 1953 - May 1954, for May delivery ; June-July, July delivery ; August-September, October delivery ; October-December, December delivery. — [3]January-March 1954, for March delivery ; April-May, May delivery ; June-July, July delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October-November, November delivery ; December, December delivery. — [4]December 1953 - January 1954, for January delivery ; February-March, March delivery ; April-May, May delivery ; June-July, July delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October-November, November delivery ; December, January delivery. — [5]F. O. B. — [6]Exclusive of export duty and excise. — [7]Type 14 only. — [8]Type 11 only. — [9]Provisional. — [10]14 markets from August 1954 forward.

[1]Octobre-décembre 1953, pour livraison décembre ; janvier-mars 1954, livraison mars ; avril-mai, livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-décembre, livraison décembre et mars. — [2]Décembre 1953 - mai 1954, pour livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison octobre-décembre, livraison décembre. — [3]Janvier-mars 1954, pour livraison mars ; avril-mai, livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre ; décembre, livraison décembre. — [4]Décembre 1953 - janvier 1954, pour livraison janvier ; février-mars, livraison mars; avril-mai, livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre ; décembre, livraison janvier. — [5]F. O. B. — [6]Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits. — [7]Type 14 seulement. — [8]Type 11 seulement. — [9]Chiffres provisoires. — [10]Sur 14 marchés, à partir d'août 1954.

Table 16B. - Price series of international significance fixed by government regulations or by intergovernment contracts

Commodity and country	Description of series	Currency and unit	Period	Price
WHEAT				
Argentina	No. 2 semi-hard basic price to producers, in sack, on track, ports, crop year beginning in December	Pesos per 100 kg.	1951/52	[1]34.00
			1952/53	50.00
			1953/54	50 00
			1954/55	50.00
RYE				
Argentina	No. 2, basic price to producers, in sack, on track, ports, crop year beginning in December	Pesos per 100 kg.	1951/52	28.00
			1952/53	42.00
			1953/54	42.00
			1954/55	42.00
OATS				
Argentina	No. 2 yellow, basic price to producers, in sack, on track, ports, crop year beginning in December	Pesos per 100 kg.	1951/52	25.50
			1952/53	38.00
			1953/54	38 00
			1954/55	38.00
MAIZE				
Argentina	Yellow and red, basic price to producers, in sack, on track, ports, crop year beginning in April	Pesos per 100 kg.	1951/52	40.00
			1952/53	45.00
			1953/54	45.00
			1954/55	48.00
RICE				
Burma	White Ngatsein small mills specials, 42% broken, export price, f. o. b. Rangoon	£ sterling per long ton	1952 Jan.-June	50/0/0
			July-Dec.	55/0/0
			1953	60/0/0
	Basic variety, Ngatsein small mills specials, 42% broken, contract prices f. o. b. Rangoon :			
	with Japan	£ sterling per long ton	1954	50/0/0
	with Indonesia, Ceylon and Mauritius	£ sterling per long ton	1954	50/0/0
		£ sterling per long ton	1955	48/0/0
		£ sterling per long ton	1956	46/0/0
	with India	£ sterling per long ton	1954	[2]48/0/0
Thailand	White, 35% broken, export price, ex mill, Bangkok, excluding bags	£ sterling per metric ton	1952 Jan.-Sept.	43/10/0
			Oct.-Dec.	48/10/0
			1953	48/10/0
	White rice, 100%, No. 1, contract price with Japan, ex mill, Bangkok	£ sterling per metric ton	1954	62/0/0
	Contract prices with British territories in South-east Asia, ex mill Bangkok:			
	White rice, 5% broken	£ sterling per metric ton	1954	54/5/0
	Bangkok White rice No. 2	£ sterling per metric ton		41/4/6
	Brokens, A_1 Super	£ sterling per metric ton		33/10/0
	Brokens, A_1 Special	£ sterling per metric ton		32/2/0
SUGAR				
United Kingdom	Contract price of raw sugar between the United Kingdom and Commonwealth producers	£ sterling per long ton	1952	38/10/0
			1953	42/6/8
			1954	41/0/0
			1955	40/15/0
GROUNDNUTS				
Nigeria	Fixed producer prices, Kano area	£ sterling per long ton	1951/52	36/0/0
			1952/53	36/0/0
			1953/54	36/0/0
			1954/55	...
French West Africa	Ceiling price. c. i. f.	Fr. francs per kg.	1951/52	97.00
			1952/53	97.00
			1953/54	95.50
			1954/55	95.50
LINSEED				
Argentina	No. 2 basic price to producers, in sack, on track, ports, crop year beginning in December.	Pesos per 100 kg.	1951/52	[3]50.00
			1952/53	65.00
			1953/54	65.00
			1954/55	75.00
PALM KERNELS				
Nigeria	Prices for Nigerian palm kernels, naked, ex scale, port of shipment	£ sterling per long ton	1952	36/0/0
			1953	34/0/0
			1954	34/0/0
			1955	...
OLIVE OIL				
Spain	Spanish edible, drums, export price, f. o. b. Spanish ports	£ sterling per metric ton	1952 January	210/15/0
			Feb.-Dec.	221/10/0
			1953 Jan. - March	221/10/0
			April - May	—
			June - Oct	250/0/0
			Nov. - Dec.	214/10/0
			1954	214/10/0
			1955	214/10/0

For notes, see end of table.

Table 16B. - Price series of international significance fixed by government regulations or by intergovernment contracts (continued)

Commodity and country	Description of series	Currency and unit	Period	Price
PALM OIL				
Nigeria	Grade II, naked, ex scale, bulk, oil plants	£ sterling per long ton	1952	47/0/0
			1953	45/0/0
			1954	38/0/0
			1955	...
BEEF				
United Kingdom contract prices with:				
Argentina	Prices under supplementary trade agreement signed April 1951 :			
	Chilled beef	£ sterling per long ton	1951/52	146/0/0
	Grade A, frozen			126/0/0
	Grade B, frozen			118/0/0
	Canned corned beef packed in cases of 12 6-lb. cans, 1st quality	£ sterling per case		8/8/1
	2nd quality			8/0/4
	Canned corned beef packed in cases of 48 12-oz. cans, 1st quality			4/15/0
	2nd quality			4/8/8
	Prices under supplementary trade agreement signed end of December 1952 :			
	Chilled beef	£ sterling per long ton	1952/53 and 1953/54	181/0/0
	Grade A, frozen			161/0/0
	Grade B, frozen			151/0/0
	Canned corned beef packed in cases of 12 6-lb. cans, 1st quality	£ sterling per case		8/16/11
	2nd quality			8/8/9
	Canned corned beef packed in cases of 48 12-oz. cans, 1st quality			5/0/0
	2nd quality			4/13/5
Australia	Ox and heifer, hind quarters, 1st qual., f. o. b. Australia	Pence (sterling) per lb.	April - Sept. 1951	9 1/4
			October 1951 - Sept. 1952	12 1/4
			October 1952 - Sept. 1953	14 3/4
	Beef and veal		October 1953 - Sept. 1954	15 1/2
New Zealand	Ox and heifer beef, bone-in :			
	Good average quality : all weights sides	Pence (sterling) per lb.	Oct. 1951 - Sept. 1952	10.96
			Oct. 1952 - Sept. 1953	12.60
			Oct. 1953 - Sept. 1954	13.29
MUTTON AND LAMB				
United Kingdom contract prices with :				
Argentina	Prices under supplementary trade agreement signed April 1951 :			
	Lamb, frozen, 1st and 2nd quality	£ sterling per long ton	1951/52	130/0/0
	Canned corned mutton packed in cases of 12 6-lb. cans	£ sterling per case		7/10/10
	Canned corned mutton packed in cases of 48 12-oz. cans			4/5/0
	Prices under supplementary trade agreement signed end of December 1952 :			
	Lamb, frozen, 1st and 2nd quality	£ sterling per long ton	1952/53 and 1953/54	148/0/0
Australia	All prices f. o. b. Australia			
	Lambs, 1st quality, 29 to 36 lb.	Pence (sterling) per lb.	July 1950 - July 1951	10 5/8
			Aug. 1951 - July 1952	12 1/2
			Aug. 1952 - June 1953	14 1/2
			July 1953 - June 1954	15 1/2
	Wethers, 1st quality, 50 lb. and under	Pence (sterling) per lb.	July 1950 - Sept. 1951	5 13/16
			Oct. 1951 - July 1952	6 11/16
			Aug. 1952 - June 1953	7 13/16
			July 1953 - June 1954	8 1/2
	Ewes, 2nd quality, 50 lb. and under	Pence (sterling) per lb.	July 1950 - Sept. 1951	4 5/8
			Oct. 1951 - July 1952	5 1/8
			Aug. 1952 - June 1953	6
			July 1953 - June 1954	6 1/4
New Zealand	Lambs, prime, down cross, 23 to 36 lb.	Pence (sterling) per lb.	Oct. 1951 - Sept. 1952	14.39
			Oct. 1952 - Sept. 1953	16.25
			Oct. 1953 - Sept. 1954	17.47
	Wethers, prime, 48 lb. and under	Pence (sterling) per lb.	Oct. 1951 - Sept. 1952	8.83
			Oct. 1952 - Sept. 1953	10.60
			Oct. 1953 - Sept. 1954	11.61
	Ewes, 64 lb. and under	Pence (sterling) per lb.	Oct. 1951 - Sept. 1952	5.49
			Oct. 1952 - Sept. 1953	5.49
			Oct. 1953 - Sept. 1954	5.59

For notes, see end of table.

Table 16B. - Price series of international significance fixed by government regulations or by intergovernment contracts (concluded)

Commodity and country	Description of series	Currency and unit	Period	Price
BACON				
United Kingdom contract prices with :				
Denmark	F. O. B., Denmark	Sh/d (sterling) per cwt.	2 Sept. 1951 - 27 Sept. 1952....	262/5
			28 Sept. 1952 - 2 Oct. 1953 ...	252/6
	C. and F., United Kingdom	Sh/d (sterling) per cwt.	4 Oct. 1953 - 2 Oct. 1954	237/6
			4 Oct. 1954 - 2 Oct. 1955	237/6
BUTTER				
United Kingdom contract prices with :				
Denmark	F. O. B.	Sh/d (sterling) per cwt.	Oct.-Sept. season, 1952/53	337/6
			Oct.-Sept. season, 1953/54	345/0
			Oct.-Sept. season, 1954/55	332/6
Australia	F. O. B., choicest grade	Sh/d (sterling) per cwt.	July-June season, 1952/53	314/0
			July-June season, 1953/54	326/0
			July-June season, 1954/55	314/0
CHEESE				
United Kingdom contract prices with :				
Australia	F. O. B., choicest and first grades	Sh/d (sterling) per cwt.	July-June season, 1952/53	176/0
			July-June season, 1953/54	182/6
			July-June season, 1954/55	169/0
EGGS				
United Kingdom contract prices with :				
Denmark	F. O. B., aproximate average value of all weights	Sh/d (sterling) per 120	Oct.-Sept. season, 1951/52	31/0
			Oct.-Sept. season, 1952/53	31/0
			October - December 1953	31/0
			Jan.-Sept. 1954	28/6

[1]Excluding a bonus of 0.62 pesos to compensate growers for increased cost of seed. — [2]The Burmese Government is exercising the option of shipping 900,000 tons during 1954, at an average price of £48 per ton (basic rate), instead of spreading deliveries over 3 years from 1954 to 1956 at prices similar to those agreed upon with the Ceylon, Indonesian and Mauritius Governments. — [3]Excluding a bonus of 1.00 peso to compensate growers for increased cost of seed, and, as from January 1952, a bonus of 0.50 peso to cover the cost of warehousing, waste, insurance, interest, and charges on loans. — [4]Ending June 1954. — [5]For delivery up to 110,000 tons ; 300s. for additional amounts.

Table 15. - Sugar (concluded)

NOTE : Sugar includes solid beet and cane sugar, generally excluding low-grade sugars unless otherwise specified. Raw and refined sugars are added without conversion (*tel quel*). Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in sugar. The countries shown accounted for about 93 % of world exports and 86 % of world imports in 1953.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [2]Includes fancy molasses converted into sugar equivalent. — [3]Excludes trade between the United States and territories. — [4]Includes solid glucose, maltose, etc. — [5]Includes fancy molasses, converted into sugar equivalent, imported from Barbados.

Tableau 15. - Sucre (fin)

NOTE : On entend par sucre le sucre de betterave et le sucre de canne à l'état solide à l'exclusion des sucres grossiers, à moins d'indication contraire. Les quantités de sucre brut et de sucre raffiné ont été additionnées sans conversion (tel quel). Les totaux par continent comprennent seulement les pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93 % des exportations mondiales et 86 % des importations mondiales en 1953.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]Y compris les mélasses concentrées (fancy molasses) converties en équivalent de sucre. — [3]Non compris le commerce entre les Etats-Unis et leurs territoires. — [4]Y compris la glucose concrète, la maltose, etc. — [5]Y compris les mélasses concentrées, converties en équivalent de sucre, importées de la Barbade.

Table 17. - Barley : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 17. - Orge : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month	Argentina	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, W.		India	Italy	Japan	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States	
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales												
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ bushel	Kroner/ 100 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	I	II	Rupees/ 82 28 lb.	Lire/ 100 kg.	Yen/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Sh/d per 112 lb.	I	II
					DM/100 kg.							Dollars/bushel	
1934-38	6 2	[1]0.50	14.36	94	[1]19 8	[1]16.7	[2]2.64	[1]83	13 2	[1]14 82	9/10	[1]0.55	[1]0.77
1947.....	[1]13 5	1.13	52 04	[1]1 633	19.4	—	8 62	6 175	[1]758	26 56	24/1	1.70	2 22
1948.....	15 0	1.12	52 83	1 930	22 0	20 0	12 07	5 363	1 777	27 60	27/7	1 17	1.30
1949.....	17 0	1 36	44 84	1 933	32 5	22 0	14 04	4 331	2 307	23 99	26/4	1 04	1 43
1950.....	23 5	1 37	50 78	1 726	35 5	31 4	[1]8 38	4 697	2 755	29 11	28/5	1.18	1 46
1951.....	29 5	1 27	64 40	2 789	44 3	37 4	8 38	5 447	3 272	35 31	42/5	1 24	1 36
1952.....	43 0	1 25	60 30	2 838	43 4	37 2	8 38	5 998	3 467	36 00	32/7	1.35	1 52
1953.....	43.0	0.95	45.91	2 699	41 0	36 0	10.11	3 920	3 788	28 30	28/1	[3]1.12	1.40
1953 IX	43 0	1 05	40 25	2 500	40 7	36 1	11 00	4 230	3 788	25 79	27/10	1.12	1.34
X	43 0	0 98	38 35	2 500	40 7	36 0	10 50	4 187	3 788	25 92	26/9	1.12	1 42
XI	43 0	0 93	38 12	2 400	40 4	36 0	9 50	4 050	3 788	26 09	26/10	1.13	1 44
XII	43.0	0 89	40.31	2 500	40 4	35 9	9.50	3 890	3 788	26 49	26/9	1.15	1.44
1954 I.....	43 0	0 92	40 81	2 400	40 4	35 9	11 00	3 912	3 788	27 11	26/9	1.16	1 47
II.	43 0	0 92	45.88	2 400	41 3	36 2	10 00	3 812	3 788	28 84	26/5	1.15	1 44
III	43 0	0 89	47.75	2 400	41 5	36 2	9 50	3 737	3 788	31 22	26/0	1.14	1 37
IV.....	43 0	0 88	48 15	2 400	41 5	36 1	8 50	3 550	3 788	31 04	25/6	1.10	1 40
V	43 0	0 90	48 88	2 700	41 6	36 3	7.38	3 600	3 788	32 23	25/1	1 08	1 46
VI	43 0	0 97	48 19	2 300	41 7	36 4	6 75	3 440	3 788	—	25/0	1 05	1 38
VII	43 0	1.01	48 00	2 000	41.6	36 2	7 88	3 262	3 738	—	[4]24/0	1 00	1.32
VIII	43 0	1 10	—	2 200	41 6	36 9	8 50	3 500	3 738	—	23/0	1 01	1 29
IX.....	43 0	1 14	47 67	2 200	41 6	35 7	7 81	3 880	3 738	30 20	23/9	1.05	1 33
X	43 0	1 09	46 90	2 300	42 0	35 3	7 75	3 912	3 738	32 18	22/10	1 08	1 38
XI.....	43 0	1 19	49 81	2 400	42 3	35 2	6 25	4 025	3 738	34 75	23/8	1 08	1 36
XII.....	...	1.15	55.10	2 600	...	...	6 50	4 400	3 738	35.92	...	1.09	1.29
	Price in U.S. dollars m.t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U. t.m.												
1934-38	20	[1]23	32	45	[1]80	[1]67	[2]25	[1]55	38	[1]38	48	[1]25	[1]35
1947.....	[1]40	52	108	—	—	—	70	—	—	74	96	78	102
1948.....	45	51	110	[1]72	66	60	98	93	—	77	109	54	60
1949.....	45	57	85	57	82	55	104	74	[1]64	49	95	48	66
1950.....	47	59	74	49	85	75	[1]47	75	77	56	78	54	67
1951.....	59	58	93	80	105	89	47	87	91	68	117	57	62
1952.....	86	59	87	81	103	89	47	96	96	70	90	62	70
1953.....	86	45	66	77	98	86	57	63	105	55	77	[3]51	64
1953 IX	86	49	58	72	97	86	62	68	105	50	77	51	62
X.....	86	44	56	72	97	86	59	67	105	50	74	51	65
XI.....	86	44	55	69	96	86	53	65	105	50	74	52	66
XII	86	42	58	72	96	85	53	62	105	51	74	53	66
1954 I.....	86	44	59	69	97	85	62	63	105	52	74	53	68
II.....	86	44	66	69	98	86	56	61	105	56	73	53	66
III	86	41	69	69	99	86	53	60	105	60	72	53	63
IV	86	41	70	69	99	86	48	57	105	60	70	51	64
V	86	42	71	77	99	86	42	58	105	62	69	50	67
VI	86	46	70	66	99	87	38	55	105	—	69	48	63
VII	86	48	70	57	99	86	44	52	104	—	[4]66	46	61
VIII	86	52	—	63	99	88	48	56	104	—	64	46	59
IX.....	86	54	69	63	99	85	44	62	104	58	65	48	61
X.....	86	51	68	66	[1]00	84	44	63	104	62	63	50	63
XI.....	86	56	72	69	[1]01	84	35	64	104	67	65	50	63
XII.....	...	54	80	74	...	...	37	70	104	69	...	50	59

[1]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina, December-November ; Canada, France, United States, August-July ; Germany, Italy, Japan, July-June ; India, May-April ; Sweden, August-May. — [2]1939. — [3]Provisional. — [4]Does not include deficiency payment from this month forward.

Argentina : No. 2 malting barley, bagged, on wagon, in port, price to producers ; fixed from 1947. — **Canada** : No. 3 C.W., wholesale price through 1938 ; from 1947, No. 1 feed barley, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur ; 1947 and 1948, prices paid to producers ; from 1949, domestic wholesale and export price. — **Denmark** : Fodder barley, average of quotations Copenhagen Exchange. — **France** : 1934 through 1938, average wholesale price ; from 1947 through August 1951, government fixed price to producers ; from September 1951, average of quotations, Paris Commercial Exchange. — **Germany, Western** : Average price to producers ; in Reichsmarks through May 1948. I — Brewing barley. II — Fodder barley. — **India** : Average wholesale price ; 1939 through 1949, provincial ; 1950 through April 1953, Punjab, procurement price ; from May 1953, price at Abohar (Punjab). — **Italy** : Price to producers : government fixed price in South Italy through 1938 ; from 1947, free price, Foggia. — **Japan** : Naked barley, average price to producers, including straw bags, through 1938 ; from 1947, government fixed prices exclusive of premiums. — **Sweden** : Feed barley, price to producers ; through 1938, average price at selected coastal and inland towns; 1947 and 1948, government fixed price. — **United Kingdom** : All types, average price to producers. — **United States** : I - Average price received by farmers. — II - No. 3, average cash price, Minneapolis.

[1]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Argentine, décembre-novembre ; Canada, France, Etats-Unis, août-juillet ; Allemagne, Italie, Japon, juillet-juin ; Inde, mai-avril ; Suède, août-mai. — [2]1939. — [3]Chiffre provisoire. — [4]Ne comprend pas, à partir de ce mois, la subvention de compensation.

Argentine : Orge de brasserie N° 21, en sac, sur wagon, au port, prix à la production ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé. — **Canada** : Jusqu'à fin 1938, prix de gros pour l'orge N° 3 C.W.; à partir de 1947, orge fourragère N° 1, base en magasin Fort William-Port-Arthur ; 1947 et 1948, prix à la production ; à partir de 1949, prix de gros intérieur et prix de gros d'exportation. — **Danemark** : Cours moyen de la Bourse de Copenhague pour l'orge fourragère. — **France** : De 1934 à fin 1938, prix de gros moyen ; de 1947 à fin août 1951, prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement ; à partir de septembre 1951, moyenne des cours de la Bourse du commerce de Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Prix moyen à la production ; en reichsmarks jusqu'à fin mai 1948. I - Orge de brasserie. II - Orge fourragère. — **Inde** : Prix de gros moyen : de 1939 à fin 1949, prix dans les provinces ; de 1950 à fin avril 1953, prix d'achat par le gouvernement, au Pendjab ; à partir de mai 1953, prix à Abohar (Pendjab). — **Italie** : Prix à la production : prix fixé par le gouvernement en Italie méridionale jusqu'à fin 1938 ; à partir de 1947, cours du marché libre à Foggia. — **Japon** : Prix moyen à la production pour orge nue, sacs de paille compris, jusqu'à fin 1938 ; à partir de 1947, prix fixés par le gouvernement, primes non comprises. — **Suède** : Prix à la production pour orge fourragère ; jusqu'à fin 1938, prix moyen dans certaines villes de la côte et de l'intérieur ; 1947 et 1948, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni** : Prix moyen à la production pour tous les types d'orge. — **Etats-Unis** : I - Prix moyen à la production. — II - N° 3 ; prix moyen au comptant à Minneapolis.

Table 18. - Oats : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 18. - Avoine : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month	Argentina	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, W.	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States	
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales									
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ bushel	Kroner/ 100 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	DM/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Sh/d per 112 lb.	I	II
									Dollars/bushel	
1934-38	[1]6 0	89	[2]0 40	13.84	86	[2]17.1	[2]13 21	7/1	[2]0 35	[2]0.36
1947	[2]16 0	316	0 84	50 59	[2]1 383	17 5	21 03	18/3	1 05	1 05
1948	16 0	409	0 78	52 44	1 815	20 0	22 00	21/1	0 73	0 74
1949	14 0	307	0 91	41.28	1 818	21.8	22 41	21/1	0 66	0 70
1950	21 0	306	0 96	43 54	1 625	30 7	27 38	21/8	0 79	0 88
1951	25 5	404	0 91	63 02	2 516	37 3	33 56	25/10	0 82	0 89
1952	38 0	392	0 80	50 10	2 221	35 1	33 45	26/8	0 79	0 83
1953	38 0	297	0 73	39 54	2 125	32.1	25 82	23/5	[2]0 73	0.77
1953 IX	38 0	283	0 74	35 88	2 100	31.6	22 67	22/2	0 71	0 74
X	38 0	273	0 74	34 85	2 100	31.3	22 86	21/10	0 73	0 75
XI	38 0	265	0 73	35 69	2 100	31.1	23 21	22/1	0 74	0 74
XII	38 0	273	0.72	38 81	2 150	31.2	23 62	22/2	0 77	0.79
1954 I	38 0	269	0 75	40 56	2 100	31 4	24 52	22/1	0 78	0 81
II	38 0	287	0 75	43 94	2 100	31.9	26 20	22/2	0 78	0 79
III	38 0	292	0 74	44 88	2 100	32 4	29 13	22/1	0 78	0 78
IV	38 0	299	0 73	47 75	2 100	33 0	29.51	22/6	0 78	0 79
V	38 0	303	0 67	47 44	2 300	34 2	30 69	22/7	0 77	0 77
VI	38 0	303	0 72	49 00	2 300	34 9	—	22/7	0 74	0 76
VII	38 0	300	0 73	48 25	2 000	34 4	—	[2]22/3	0 67	0 71
VIII	38 0	302	0 78	—	2 000	33 8	—	20/0	0 68	0 72
IX	38 0	296	0 87	43 67	2 000	32 7	28 14	19/6	0 71	0 76
X	38 0	284	0 95	44 50	2 000	32 1	31.06	19/8	0 73	0 79
XI	38 0	318	0 96	48 12	2 000	32 0	34 41	21/6	0 76	0 85
XII	38.0	335	0.95	54 05	2 000	...	35 75	...	0 77	0 84
	Prices in U. S. dollars/m.t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./t.m.									
1934-38	[1]20	32	[2]27	30	40	[2]69	[2]33	34	[2]24	[2]25
1947	[2]48	72	55	105	—	—	59	72	72	73
1948	48	93	51	109	[2]68	60	61	84	50	51
1949	37	68	54	78	54	55	46	76	45	48
1950	42	61	58	63	46	73	53	60	54	61
1951	51	81	58	91	72	89	65	71	56	61
1952	76	78	53	73	63	84	65	73	54	57
1953	76	59	50	57	61	76	50	65	[2]51	53
1953 IX	76	57	49	52	60	75	44	61	49	51
X	76	55	49	50	60	74	44	60	50	52
XI	76	53	48	52	60	74	45	61	51	51
XII	76	55	48	56	61	74	46	61	53	55
1954 I	76	54	50	59	60	75	47	61	54	56
II	76	57	50	64	60	76	51	61	54	54
III	76	58	49	65	60	77	56	61	54	54
IV	76	60	48	69	60	79	57	62	54	55
V	76	61	44	69	66	81	59	62	53	53
VI	76	60	48	71	66	83	—	62	51	53
VII	76	60	48	70	57	82	—	[4]61	46	49
VIII	76	60	52	—	57	80	—	55	47	50
IX	76	59	58	63	57	78	54	54	49	52
X	76	57	63	64	57	76	60	54	50	54
XI	76	64	64	70	57	76	67	59	52	59
XII	76	67	63	78	57	...	69	...	53	58

[1]1936-38. — [2]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina, December-November ; Canada and France, August-July ; Western Germany and United States, July-June ; Sweden, August-May. — [3]Provisional. — [4]Does not include deficiency payment from this month forward.
Argentina : No. 2 yellow, bagged, on wagon, Buenos Aires, price to producers; fixed from 1947. — **Belgium** : Average price to producers excluding premiums and subsidies. — **Canada** : Price to producers through July 1949, thereafter No. 2 C.W., basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, domestic wholesale and export price. — **Denmark** : Average quotations, Copenhagen Exchange. — **France** : Average wholesale price through 1938 ; 1947 through 1950, government fixed price to producers ; from 1951, average quotations, Paris Commercial Exchange. — **Germany, Western** : Fodder oats, standard price to producers; Reichsmark price through May 1948. — **Sweden** : White fodder, price to producers ; through 1938 average price at selected coastal and inland towns ; 1947 and 1948, government fixed prices. — **United Kingdom** : All types, average price to producers. — **United States** : I - Average price received by farmers. — II - No. 3 white, average cash price, Chicago.

[1]1936-38. — [2]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Argentine décembre-novembre ; Canada et France, août-juillet ; Allemagne occidentale et Etats-Unis, juillet-juin ; Suède, août-mai. — [3]Chiffre provisoire. — [4]Ne comprend pas, à partir de ce mois, la subvention de compensation.
Argentine : Prix à la production pour avoine jaune N° 2, en sacs, sur wagon, Buenos Aires ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé. — **Belgique** : Prix moyen à la production, primes et subventions non comprises. — **Canada** : Prix à la production jusqu'à fin juillet 1949 ; à partir d'août 1949, prix de gros intérieur et prix à l'exportation pour N° 2 C.W., base en magasin Fort William-Port Arthur. — **Danemark** : Cours moyen de la Bourse de Copenhague. — **France** : Jusqu'à fin 1938, prix de gros moyen ; de 1947 à fin 1950, prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement ; à partir de 1951, moyenne des cours de la Bourse du commerce de Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Prix standard à la production pour avoine fourragère ; prix en reichsmarks jusqu'à fin mai 1948. — **Suède** : Prix à la production pour avoine fourragère blanche ; jusqu'à fin 1938, prix moyen dans certaines villes de la côte et de l'intérieur ; 1947 et 1948, prix fixés par le gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni** : Prix moyen à la production pour toutes qualités. — **Etats-Unis** : I - Prix moyen à la production. — II - Blanche N° 3 prix moyen au comptant à Chicago.

Table 19. - Maize and feedstuffs: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 19. - Maïs et aliments du bétail : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month	Maize - Maïs								Feedstuffs - Aliments du bétail			
	Argentina	Egypt	India	Indonesia	Italy	Union of S. Africa	United States		United States			
							I	II	Alfalfa meal	Bran	Cotton-seed meal	Soybean meal
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Piastres/ 140 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Rupiah/ 100 kg.	Lire/ 100 kg.	Sh/d. per 200 lb.	Dollars/bushel		Dollars/short ton			
1934-38	6.1	[1]92	[2]2.35	3.68	[2]78	[2]8/10	[2]0.71	[2]0.77	[2, 4]27.85	[2]20.96	[2]26.36	[2]31.41
1947.....	[2]14 0	220	10.20	...	5 663	21/3	2.16	2.33	61 85	62 10	83 20	91.60
1948.....	15 5	220	11.67	40.32	5 875	22/0	1.30	1.38	48 25	47 55	63 10	76 40
1949.....	16 0	220	12 40	40 95	4 865	22/0	1.24	1.29	56 60	45 50	64 80	74 60
1950.....	32 8	230	10 22	41 43	6 354	24/0	1.53	1.73	55 60	51.98	76 90	76 92
1951.....	40 0	230	[2]14 90	125 26	5 453	26/6	1.69	1.83	74 38	59 80	88 20	96 25
1952.....	45 0	242	11 56	139 06	6 269	30/0	1.57	1.59	66 98	50 09	71.96	80 04
1953.....	45.0	254	[5]10 81	98.54	4 529	32/0	[5]1.45	[5]1.53	53 80	45 15	65 60	89.82
1953 IX	45 0	254	10 62	95 62	5 750	32/0	1.50	1.66	43 40	40 90	58 00	70 65
X.....	45 0	254	11.00	140 00	4 800	32/0	1.34	1.46	51 25	39 40	55 75	68 55
XI	45 0	254	11.62	137 50	4 650	32/0	1.33	1.45	54 40	41 10	55 80	71 20
XII	45.0	254	12.00	128.75	4 750	32/0	1.41	1.56	62 70	46.30	65.25	82.15
1954 I.....	45 0	254	12 25	110.00	4 800	32/0	1.42	1.55	73 60	49.50	68 40	84 60
II	45 0	254	11.25	90 00	4 900	32/0	1.43	1.55	75 50	49 00	67 50	88 10
III	45 0	309	10 62	67.50	4 700	32/0	1.44	1.56	67 20	52 40	67 50	95 25
IV	45 0	316	10 62	59 00	4 350	32/0	1.45	1.57	71 75	57 40	70 10	106 80
V	45 0	292	9 75	58 75	4 050	31/0	1.47	1.59	44 75	48 00	67 40	101 35
VI	48 0	...	10 00	52 50	3 950	31/0	1.49	1.61	40 00	40 30	63 40	98 35
VII	48 0	294	10 25	60.00	3 800	31/0	1.50	1.61	51 40	39 90	68 90	104 20
VIII	48 0	...	9.75	70 00	3 850	31/0	1.53	1.65	48 10	39 00	71 55	98 35
IX	48 0	231	9 25	63 75	4 250	31/0	1.53	1.64	47 35	39 50	65 60	78 90
X	48 0	243	7.50	95.00	4 300	31/0	1.45	1.54	54 75	40 00	68 25	76 00
XI	48 0	220	7.00	85 00	4 150	31/0	1.37	1.48	57 30	43 10	69 45	79 05
XII	48.0	248	7.00	85.00	4 600	31/0	1.39	1.52	59.60	42 40	67.90	79.50
	Prices in U. S. dollars/m. t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./t.m.											
1934-38	20	[1]33	[2]22	23	[2]52	[2]24	[2]28	[2]31	[2, 4]31	[2]23	[2]29	[2]35
1947.....	[2]42	65	83	...	—	47	85	92	68	68	92	101
1948.....	46	65	94	—	102	49	51	54	53	52	70	84
1949.....	42	59	92	—	83	40	49	51	62	50	71	82
1950.....	66	47	58	—	102	37	60	68	61	57	85	85
1951.....	80	47	[1]84	—	87	41	67	72	82	66	97	106
1952.....	90	50	65	—	100	46	62	63	74	55	79	88
1953.....	90	52	[6]61	—	72	49	[6]57	[6]60	59	50	72	99
1953 IX	90	52	60	—	92	49	59	65	48	45	64	78
X.....	90	52	62	—	77	49	53	58	56	43	61	76
XI	90	52	65	—	74	49	52	57	60	45	62	78
XII	90	52	68	—	76	49	56	62	69	51	72	91
1954 I.....	90	52	69	—	77	49	56	61	81	55	75	93
II	90	52	63	—	78	49	56	61	83	54	74	97
III	90	63	60	—	75	49	57	61	74	58	74	105
IV	90	65	60	—	70	49	57	62	79	63	77	118
V	90	60	55	—	65	48	58	62	49	53	74	112
VI	96	...	56	—	63	48	59	63	44	44	70	100
VII.....	96	60	58	—	61	48	59	64	57	44	76	115
VIII	96	...	55	—	62	48	60	65	53	43	79	108
IX	96	47	52	—	68	48	60	65	52	44	72	87
X	96	50	42	—	69	48	57	61	65	44	75	84
XI	96	45	39	—	66	48	54	58	63	48	77	87
XII.....	96	51	39	—	74	48	55	60	66	47	75	88

[1]1935-38. — [2]1939. — [3]Crop year from this year forward : Argentina, April-March ; Italy, September-August ; Union of South Africa, May-April ; United States, maize, October-September ; alfalfa meal, April-March; bran, cottonseed meal, and soybean meal, October-September. — [4]1937. — [5]January through October, average price at Chandausi, U. P. — [6]Provisional.

Argentina : Yellow and red maize, bagged, on wagon, Buenos Aires price to producers ; from 1947, government fixed price. — **Egypt** : Nab El Gamal middling ; 1935 through 1938, wholesale price, Cairo ; from 1947, government fixed price to producers. — **India** : Average wholesale price ; from 1939 through 1948, provincial average ; from 1949, Baraich, U.P. — **Indonesia** : Average wholesale price ; 1934 through 1938, yellow, shelled, at Djakarta, Semarang, and Surabaya ; from 1948, white, shelled, Djakarta. — **Italy** : Price to producers ; 1934 through 1938, government fixed price in North Italy ; from 1947, free price, Venice. — **Union of South Africa** :Average price to producers, 1934 through 1938, White Dents No. 2 bagged, free on rail, producer's station ; from 1947, White Dents No. 2 and Yellow Flints No. 6, government fixed price. — **United States** : I - Average price received by farmers. — II - No. 3 yellow ; cash price, Chicago.

FEEDSTUFFS

Alfalfa meal : Dehydrated 17%, bagged, wholesale lots, Kansas City. — **Bran** : Wheat standard, bagged, wholesale lots, Minneapolis. — **Cottonseed meal** : 41% protein, bagged, wholesale lots, Memphis. — **Soybean meal** : Bagged, wholesale lots, Chicago ; 41% protein through June 1950 ; from July 1951, 44%, except April through September 1952 when mixed meal.

[1]1935-38. — [2]1939. — [3]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Argentine, avril-mars ; Italie, septembre-août ; Union Sud-Africaine mai-avril ; Etats-Unis, maïs, octobre-septembre ; farine de luzerne avril-mars ; son, farine de graines de coton et farine de soja, octobre-septembre. — [4]1947. — [5]De janvier à fin octobre, prix moyen à Chandausi, Uttar Pradesh. — [6]Chiffre provisoire.

Argentine : Prix à la production pour maïs jaune et rouge, en sacs sur wagon, Buenos Aires ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Egypte** : Nab el Gamal middling ; de 1935 à fin 1938, prix de gros au Caire ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement à la production. — **Inde** : Prix de gros moyen ; de 1939 à fin 1948, moyenne pour les provinces ; à partir de 1949, à Baraich, Uttar Pradesh. — **Indonésie** : Prix de gros moyen : de 1934 à fin 1938, jaune, égrené, à Djakarta, Samarang et Sourabaya ; à partir de 1948, blanc, égrené, à Djakarta. — **Italie** : Prix à la production : de 1934 à fin 1938, prix fixé par le gouvernement, en Italie septentrionale ; à partir de 1947, cours du marché libre à Venise. — **Union Sud-Africaine** : De 1934 à fin 1938, prix moyen à la production pour White Dents N° 2 en sacs, franco sur rail à la gare du producteur ; à partir de 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement pour White Dents N° 2 et pour Yellow Flints N° 6. — **Etats-Unis** : I - Prix moyen à la production. — II - Prix au comptant à Chicago pour jaune N° 3.

ALIMENTS DU BÉTAIL

Farine de luzerne : Déshydratée à 17%, en sacs, ventes en gros à Kansas City. — **Son** : Qualité de blé standard en sacs, ventes en gros à Minneapolis. — **Farine de graines de coton** : A 41% de protéines, en sacs, ventes en gros à Memphis. — **Farine de soja** : En sacs, ventes en gros à Chicago ; à 41% de protéines jusqu'à fin 1950 ; à partir de juillet 1951, à 44%, sauf pour période avril-septembre 1952, lorsqu'il s'agit de farine mélangée.

bétail :
s

bétail	Soybean meal
	[3]31.41
	91.60
	76 40
	74 60
	76 92
	96 25
	80 04
	89.82
	70 65
	68 55
	71 20
	82.15
	84 60
	88 10
	95 25
	106 80
	101 35
	98 35
	104 20
	98 35
	78 90
	76 00
	79 05
	79.50
	[3]35
	101
	84
	82
	85
	106
	88
	99
	78
	76
	78
	91
	93
	97
	105
	118
	112
	100
	115
	108
	87
	84
	87
	88

tte année :
d-Africaine
de luzerne
a, octobre-
en à Chan-

ge, en sacs
le gouver-
à fin 1938,
gouverne-
1939 à fin
aich, Uttar
à fin 1938,
r de 1948,
: de 1934
trionale ; à
Sud-Afri-
our White
r ; à partir
ts N° 2 et
la produc-

en gros à,
ventes en
% de pro-
soja : En
à fin 1950 ;
mbre 1952,

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